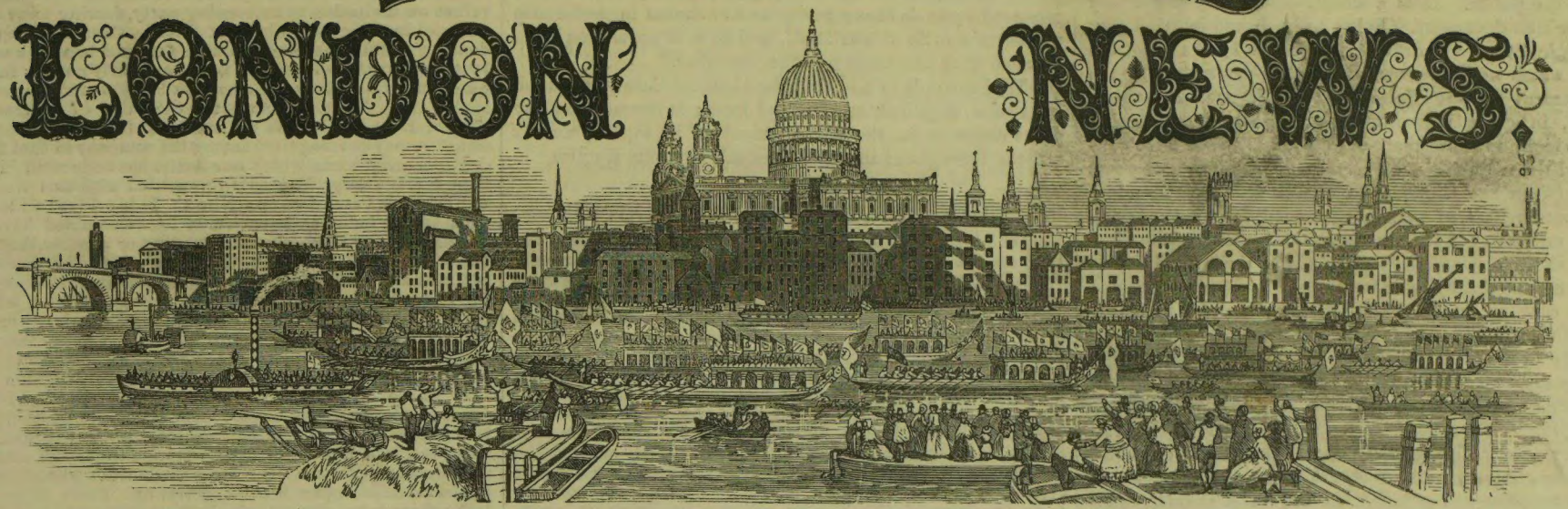


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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A PICTURE SALE IN LONDON.

THE BRITISH COUNTER-CASE.

The Counter-Case presented to the Tribunals of Arbitration by the Government of her Britannic Majesty is now before the public. It is a deeply-interesting and a very ably-written document. It has to be borne in mind that the original Case was drawn up in entire ignorance of the points which would be submitted to the arbitrators by the Government of the United States. It necessarily proceeded, in great measure, upon conjecture, addressing itself chiefly to those matters of dispute which have constituted the main topics of correspondence for some years past between the Cabinets of Washington and London. The Counter-Case, of course, is occupied, for the most part, with a critical examination of the facts and pleas contained in the original Case submitted by the United States Government. Studying it from the point of view assumed by this country, and making due allowance for that tendency to partial judgment which can seldom be wholly set aside by disputants before a Supreme Court, we think we may say that the Case has been argued on behalf of the British people with a clearness, a fulness, and a force which ought to satisfy their most patriotic desires. Whether good policy required her Majesty's Government, under the circumstances which are now too well known to need description at our hands, to put in a Counter-Case at all—and whether, in doing so, and thereby gaining two months for further correspondence, it has sufficiently expressed the determination of England not to submit to the decision of the arbitrators the claim made upon her for consequential damages, are questions with which we do not meddle at present. We have confidence in the Government that they will not be beguiled by any inducement to allow of the smallest extension of the area of arbitration beyond those limits which they had in view when they ratified the Treaty of Washington.

The introductory statement of the Counter-Case, briefly referring to those imputations to the British Government of hostile motives and insincere neutrality which pervade the American Case, replies, with much dignity, that it will not enter upon the discussion of them. Self-respect forbids it to do so; the charges themselves are irrelevant to the issue; the controversy would but be thereby inflamed; and, even if there were some truth in such imputations, they would not dispose of the evidence which the British Government has submitted to the Arbitrators that it has more than discharged all international duties towards the Government of the United States. No allusion is made to the claim of America for "indirect losses," except to state that her Majesty's Government is engaged in a correspondence with that of the United States in regard to them, and that the Counter-Case "is presented without prejudice to the position assumed by her Majesty in that correspondence."

After this Introductory Statement, the Case fully discusses the arguments of the United States "on neutral duties," to some of which it seriously demurs, "as unknown to international law, and opposed to reason and principle." It asserts that the doctrines contended for by the Government at Washington were never before seriously advanced, and never admitted or recognised by any Power in Europe or America; that they have the support of no publicist of authority; that they are unknown in Great Britain; and were, up to the time when these claims were brought forward, equally unknown in the United States. The Case then proceeds to deal with the precedents appealed to by the American Government, concluding its criticism of this part of the subject by observing that "if ever there was a case in which a Power, deeming itself aggrieved, might have been expected to state its complaints with moderation, and to make ample allowance for administrative difficulties and unavoidable deficiencies of proof, that occasion is the present, and that Power is the United States." Having dismissed this subject, the Case goes on to consider the various complaints of the American Government against Great Britain in respect of the traffic which it carried on in munitions of war. Then it proceeds to marshal and to apply all the facts relating to the Sumter and Nashville, the Florida and Alabama, the Georgia and Shenandoah, and the other Confederate cruisers of less note in the Civil War, discussing in a separate section the reception of any of these cruisers in British ports.

On the basis of this summary review of the facts and arguments adduced by the United States, it is submitted to the Arbitrators that no failure of duty has been established against Great Britain in respect of any of the vessels enumerated in the Case. The general principle that, "where an injury has been done by one nation to another, a claim for some appropriate redress arises," is freely admitted; but the Counter-Case proceeds to show that the claims, both for private losses and for national losses arising out of the depredations of these Confederate cruisers, are but loosely sustained by the pecuniary accounts given in with them; are often excessive, even supposing the British Government to have been at fault; and, in some instances, are quite unprecedented and inadmissible. The concluding remarks of this Counter-Case are exceedingly impressive. "It is evident," it argues, "that if these principles were to be generally adopted, the only prudent course for Neutral Powers would be to enact no regulations, to repeal all laws which could be interpreted as admissions against themselves, to exclude all belligerent vessels of war from their ports, and to prohibit all traffic with belligerent nations. But even this would not be enough, since it is difficult (perhaps impossible) for maritime States,

by any legislative or administrative precautions, to isolate themselves and their subjects completely from all contact with a maritime war. States, especially the less powerful, would be tempted to abandon a position so precarious and menaced by such heavy penalties—to choose in preference the certain evils of war itself, and to seek protection in an alliance with one belligerent or the other."

We have only to add that the Counter-Case is pervaded by a calm, dignified, and judicial tone; is characterised by great clearness in the arrangement of its topics; and is written throughout in pure, classical, vigorous English.

SALES OF PICTURES BY AUCTION.

The auction-rooms in London and Paris, where collections of pictures are sold in detail to the best bidders, with results that often strike the attention of newspaper readers, present singular varieties of social class life and individual character among their habitual frequenters. The regular dealers, the connoisseurs of fine art, and those gentlemen, perhaps really ignorant of the matter, who have money enough to spare, and would be thought to have a cultivated taste, are soon distinguished by the observer of mankind. Our two Illustrations of the scenes frequently witnessed at these places, both in the English and in the French metropolis, should be considered from this point of view. We have lately noticed the enormous prices which modern French pictures have recently fetched at the Hôtel Drouot, at Paris. These have been outdone by those of the English pictures by living or lately-deceased artists, which composed the first portion of the Gillott Collection, sold at Christie's on Friday and Saturday last. The collection, formed during a long life by the late Joseph Gillott, the steel-pen maker, of Birmingham, was one of the very largest and most valuable in the kingdom. A second portion, consisting of pictures of the Early English school, is to be sold (writing before those days) on the Friday and Saturday of this week; and a third portion, consisting of pictures by old masters and water-colour drawings, will be dispersed on the corresponding days of next week.

The most remarkable result of last week's sale was the astounding prices realised by the oil pictures of W. Müller and David Cox; and the prices in both instances may be quoted to point a severe satire on the fallibility of contemporary judgments and taste. Müller's pictures were repeatedly rejected by the Royal Academy, and during his short life (he died at thirty-three) he received scarcely any encouragement. Yet on Saturday his "Chess-Players," measuring 2 ft. by 2 ft. 8 in., was knocked down at 3950 gs., the largest amount of any picture in the sale. Four pictures by this artist realised 8710 gs. The prices of the David Coxes were still more surprising, the augmentation of their value having occurred some ten years nearer to the present day, and therefore much more rapidly. It is only about fifteen years ago that a large number of the oil-pictures which had been left on his hands were exhibited in Bond-street; but few knew David Cox except as a water-colour painter, few cared for his oil-pictures, few bought them. It is probable that for most of the oil-pictures which found purchasers he only received prices ranging from ten to a hundred guineas. At Christie's, however, last week, his "Peace and War," measuring only 1 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft., fetched 3430 gs.; his "Outskirts of a Wood with Gipsies," 2205 gs.; and the "Old Mill at Bettws-y-Coed" and "Going to the Mill" 1500 gs. each.

The following were among the other principal items in the sale:—"Checkmate—Next Move," J. C. Horsley, R.A., 1630 gs.; "Cosas de Espana," J. Phillip, R.A., 880 gs.; "Sir Walter Scott Surrounded by his Friends," T. Faed, R.A., 915 gs.; "Scene in the Pyrenees," Rosa Bonheur, 1800 gs.; "Barley Harvest," J. Linnell, 1630 gs.; "Hampstead-Heath," by the same, 1660 gs.; "Eve of the Deluge," the same, 1040 gs.; "The Woodlands," the same, 2500 gs.; "A County Booking Office," E. Nichol, A.R.A., 1100 gs.; "On the Way to the Cattle Tryst," P. Graham, 1480 gs.; "Roast Pig," T. Webster, R.A., 3550 gs.; "The Wooden Walls of Old England," C. Stanfield, 2700 gs.; "Going to the Ball," J. M. W. Turner, R.A., 1700 gs.; "Returning from the Ball," the same, 1500 gs.; "Calais Sands," the same, 1700 gs.; "Rosenau," the same, 1850 gs.; "The Bohemian Gipsies," D. Maclise, R.A., 890 gs.; "Dolly Varden," W. P. Frith, R.A., 700 gs.

There can be no doubt that all these prices were largely, and in many cases enormously, in excess of those at which the pictures were purchased; and if such augmentation were always certain, it is clear that (apart from the pride of possession and the pleasure fine works constantly afford) few investments would be so profitable as forming a large picture collection. It is not everyone, however, who has the sound, independent judgment and taste which the famous penmaker undoubtedly possessed. He bought good work, whether it was popular or not, whenever and wherever he could get it; he bought pictures by artists when comparatively unknown, when rising into fame, or when at their zenith; but seldom when in their decline; and he did not wait till the dealer should establish their value, or the competition of the auction-room had carried their prices to the extreme limit.

Resolutions have been passed at a special meeting of the Ballot Society expressing satisfaction at the determination of the Government to maintain the secrecy of the vote, and urging continued vigilance in defence of that precaution.

The Fine-Arts Committee of the Dublin Exhibition met, on Thursday week, when it was announced that the exhibition would be opened, on June 5 next, by the Duke of Edinburgh. His Royal Highness will, during the same visit, unveil the statue of the late Prince Consort erected on Leinster-lawn in front of the Royal Dublin Society's premises.

On Monday a return was published of certificates of naturalisation issued to aliens by her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, giving the names and descriptions of such aliens, and stating the countries to which they belong. Since 1868 only one alien—namely, Pandolfi Ralli, B.A., born at Marseilles—obtained the right of sitting in Parliament and being of her Majesty's Privy Council.

Two seamen—M'Gruer, officer, and M'Intosh, apprentice—of the ship Otago, from New Zealand, have been awarded the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society, with vellum testimonial, in acknowledgment of their noble conduct in jumping into the sea to rescue from drowning a passenger who had fallen overboard while the ship was under good way and in heavy weather.

There was a great Masonic demonstration at Southampton on Tuesday, when the Marquis of Ripon, Grand Master of England, and most of the officers of the Grand Lodge, paid a visit to that town. The proceedings included the presentation of an address to Lord Ripon by the Mayor and Corporation, the attendance of the Masons in full regalia at Divine service, and a concluding banquet.

Supper Time.

There are some deluded persons of middle age who never refuse an invitation to an evening party, fearing to be thought unsocial in their little circle of friends, though indisposed to dancing and flirting, and apt to be fatigued beyond endurance by a third rubber of whist. Let them fairly answer this plain question. Have they not often hailed the announcement of supper time, though not suffering the pains of hunger, yet as a relief from intolerable dullness? A few such persons, we imagine, may be recognised among the company in that familiar drawing-room scene which our Artist has delineated in his design for the large Engraving presented with this Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. It is evident, indeed, that some of the ladies and gentlemen here assembled have found means to enjoy themselves, in one way or another, during the two or three hours since their arrival at the house. Our remarks are confined to those weaker brethren and sisters who might have done wisely in sending a polite refusal when the invitation reached them a fortnight ago, or who should have had the courage to retire before midnight, after exchanging a few pleasant greetings, and just looking round at the bright rooms, the pretty faces and dresses, the cheerful bustle of this festive throng. For one whose nervous temperament cannot bear this sort of thing from ten o'clock in the evening till long after the usual bedtime, and who has no talent or ambition to play an active part in the social entertainment, the experience of a prolonged stay in the crowded rooms is severely trying. There is no cordial talk; there is no singing; the brain is dizzy with the ceaseless buzz and glare, while it faints from mental inanition. Under these distressing circumstances, a man has been known to rush out in desperation, about half-past eleven, and to recruit exhausted nature with tobacco and beer. A not-dancing lady, for her part, will sit demurely on the sofa, with nobody to speak to her, and will strive to look serene, but she will have frequent recourse to her scent-bottle, which has the same effect as a cigar. What a blessed relief it is for these good people, the mere passive "assistants" at an evening party, when they are bidden to come down stairs to supper,

And when the long hours with the public are past,
And we come to champagne and a chicken at last!

The chicken, it is true, may be skinny, bony, and sinewy; the champagne, an effervescent dilution of grapeskin syrup, or a product of the British gooseberry; the blanc-manger, a tough, glutinous pulp, sticky as mortar, and quite devoid of flavour; the sandwiches, mere chippings of dry bread, with here and there a morsel of lean ham, or a smear of anchovy paste; the confectionery, a deceptive array of stale cakes, overlaid with a sugary plaster of the most perilous colours. Notwithstanding all their misgivings on this head, the jaded victims of nocturnal dissipation will devour those unwholesome viands. They will even assiduously press each other to take a large share of whatever is supposed, by a conventional fiction, to be nice and good. Their short night's sleep will have a disagreeable waking on the morrow. Their best excuse is that they have nothing else to do but to eat the supper that is put before them. Some of the gentlemen, too, have an opportunity of pretending to make themselves serviceable, perhaps even agreeable, to the ladies in the office of amateur waiters. The people who have not been introduced to each other may now exchange little civilities, in the handing of a plate or a glass, without compromising their dignity by seeking a nearer acquaintance. The ceremony of supper, therefore, is a beneficial dispensation, whatever may be said of the prudence of feeding upon such questionable dainties in the middle of the night.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Special Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, April 25.

All the efforts of M. Thiers to form a stable Moderate Republican Cabinet appear to be unavailing. Continual changes in the Ministry have taken place during the past three months, and now there are fresh ones. A Protectionist Orleanist deputy, M. Teisserenc de Bort, has been appointed Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; while M. de Goulard, who presided over that department, has been transferred to the Ministry of Finance—a post which has remained vacant ever since the resignation of M. Pouyer-Quertier. A couple of months ago M. de Goulard was Ambassador to Italy, to-day he is Minister of Agriculture, and to-morrow he will be called upon to undertake the direction of the finances. France in its present transition state has the utmost need of steady and consistent administration, but it is scarcely possible for the business of the nation to proceed satisfactorily with frequent changes such as these. The efforts of M. Thiers are doubtless sincere and patriotic; but one fact remains evident amidst the state of confusion which prevails with respect to both the executive and legislative bodies—that it is impossible to found a Republic without utilising the Republican section of the nation. The recent recess of the National Assembly does not seem to have worked any change in the situation; M. Gambetta, it is true, inaugurated a crusade in favour of the dissolution of the Assembly, but, with this single exception, the deputies do not seem to have bestirred themselves in any way. They have, moreover, returned to Versailles, it is said, as obstinate, as reactionary, as rural as they quitted it, and more eager than ever to cabal against the Government and to undermine its authority.

The most important event of the week has been the speech delivered by M. Gambetta at the banquet offered to him by the inhabitants of Havre on Friday last, to which upwards of six hundred persons sat down. In returning thanks after his health had been drunk, M. Gambetta said that the moral ruin of the country required restoration even more than the material one. He spoke forcibly and eloquently upon the education question, and referred to the different social questions which required prompt attention. He paid his hearers, however, but a poor compliment in warning them against the idea that there was any panacea for securing universal happiness. One of the first steps towards the necessary reforms was, he said, the dissolution of the National Assembly. He spoke with confidence upon this point, the realisation of which, he said, was not far distant, and concluded by maintaining that if the Assembly were not dissolved the Republic soon would be. On this his mind was decisively made up.

The National Assembly met for the first time since the recess on Monday last, when, a discussion arising upon the order of the day, M. Thiers was obliged to ask the Assembly to postpone, until after the voting of several other measures, the debate upon the Army Bill, in which he desired to take part, but could not at that moment, on account of an attack of bronchitis, from which he was suffering. M. Gambetta interposed with the remark that the country was anxiously awaiting the voting of the Army Bill; but the Assembly, after some

debate, postponed the discussion of the measure, though for a few days only. Next day's sitting was taken up with the voting of the first three articles of a new law for the repression of drunkenness, which has largely increased since the outbreak of the recent war.

I alluded to the condemnation of the Abbé Junqua in my last letter, and now the Parisian clergy are about to pass through a similar ordeal to those of Bordeaux. For the Archbishop of Paris, without, it would appear, the authorisation of the Government, has addressed a pastoral letter to his clergy communicating the decrees of the late Council of the Vatican, which promulgate the dogma of Papal Infallibility. The Archbishop directs that these decrees shall be read and published in the churches, thereby giving them the force of canonical law. It is well known that the Parisian clergy were very hostile to the doctrine of Infallibility at the moment of its proclamation by the Ecumenical Council, and, unless their opinions have undergone a change, there will be great opposition to this ordonnance of Monseigneur Guibert, accompanied by numerous secessions among the priesthood.

Victor Hugo's "L'Année Terrible" is in the hands of the public. The poet, in framing his calendar, has indulged extensively in comparisons, personal as well as national.

In spite of the many rumours which have been in circulation, it seems certain that M. Henri Rochefort's condemnation to transportation will be carried into effect.

Yesterday the military tribunal pronounced sentence upon the Communists convicted of the massacre of Monseigneur Surut and the other hostages in the prison of La Roquette on the 27th of May last. The woman Guyart is condemned to death. The other sentences are:—The girl Cailleux and Leopold Viel to transportation to a fortress; Victor Charton to penal servitude for life; Feltesse to ten years' penal servitude. Four others are sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and twenty to imprisonment for two years.

The Rue des Ecoles was the scene of a tragic affair on Sunday last. A married lady, named Madame Dabourg, who carried on a liaison with the young Comte de Précorbin, to whom she had been attached prior to her marriage, three years ago, had been tracked to the house No. 14 by her husband. On obtaining admission to the apartment, from which the Count had just succeeded in effecting his escape, the enraged husband stabbed his wife in five different places with a sword-stick, and, on seeing her fall dangerously wounded, flung away the weapon and rushed down stairs, apprising the concierge of the house as he passed of what he had done. He then jumped into his carriage and sought the assistance of the family doctor and a priest, dispatching them to the dying woman; after which he gave himself into the custody of the police.

Marguerite Dixblancs, the Park-lane murderess, remains in Paris, on account of some difficulties in obtaining her extradition, which arise from her being a native of Belgium.

SPAIN.

The Cortes were opened, on Wednesday, by the King in person. In the Speech from the Throne his Majesty stated that cordial relations existed with all foreign Powers, and that Venezuela had offered the most satisfactory explanations respecting the incident with the Spanish representative in that State. The policy of Spain towards the American Republics was one of peace, mutual respect, and that generous and reciprocal interest which unites all civilised nations. The King hopes an agreement between Italy and the Holy See, which he strongly and sincerely desires, will shortly take place. His Majesty intends rendering practical and fruitful the sacred rights established by the Constitution, and announces measures for army reform and for the fulfilment of the promises of reform in the colonies, while avoiding all that might imperil the integrity of the territory or give arms to the enemies of the Spanish name and race. Relative to the Carlist rising, the King says:—"A party denying the legitimacy of modern right, and which is a stubborn enemy of the institutions established by the Spanish nation, after having been beaten in the elections, has risen in arms in some provinces. The Government has taken the most efficacious measures promptly to crush the insurrection; and, taught by experience the futility of clemency, will be inexorable in its punishment of the constant enemies of liberty and disturbers of the public peace. If ordinary measures are not sufficient, my Government will demand your sanction for others necessary to firmly re-establish the reign of the law." The King finally expresses a hope for a prompt termination of the insurrection; praises the discipline and services of the army and the civic guard; and concludes by stating that he will seek in the deliberations of the Cortes a guide for his conduct and the way to identify his feelings with those of the Spanish people. He said:—"I will never impose myself on the Spanish people; but neither will I allow myself to be accused of deserting the post which I occupy by its will, nor of forgetting the duties which the Constitution places upon me, and which I shall fulfil with the loyalty and constancy which I owe to the honour of my name."

Protestantism is organising itself in Spain. A synod representing nineteen churches has met at Madrid, elected a consistory, and adopted a confession of faith.

BELGIUM.

In the Chamber of Representatives, on Wednesday, the Minister of Finance read a Royal decree authorising the withdrawal of the bill relating to the free importation of articles of food, the excise on spirits and sugar, and the patent and registry regulations.

GERMANY.

The Princess Imperial of Germany, Princess Royal of England, gave birth to a daughter on Monday evening. The Princess has now seven children, three sons and four daughters.

In Saturday's sitting of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Finance announced that the actual revenue and expenditure of Prussia for the financial year 1871 showed a surplus of 9,223,221 thalers, mostly accruing in the railway department. The Government did not immediately contemplate the abolition of the tax on newspapers, as every reform in taxation would in the first instance be directed to relieve the burdens on the poorer classes.

Berlin is experiencing the complicated inconveniences of a strike and a lock-out in the building trade. The carpenters having refused to withdraw their strike in certain shops, the masters have resolved to discharge all their men.

The *North German Gazette* contradicts the statement that a note in the nature of an ultimatum has recently been sent by Germany to France.

Cuxhaven is said to have been selected by the German Ministry of Marine as the site of an Imperial naval station. With that view, it is to be strongly fortified, and its harbour accommodation is to be developed to the utmost.

Dr. Dollinger celebrated, on the 15th inst., the fiftieth anniversary of his consecration as a priest. The King of Bavaria sent him the Order of Ludwig, and a letter by his own hand praising Dollinger's lifelong conscientiousness in the faithful fulfilment of his duties, and wishing that "God may still preserve him for a long time in his physical and mental vigour."

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Ferdinand of Austria (uncle to the present Emperor) celebrated his eightieth birthday on the 19th inst.

The Bohemian Diet was opened on Wednesday, but the Czech deputies did not take their seats. The Chief Marshal of the kingdom, Prince Auersperg, delivered the opening address, in the German and Bohemian languages. He dwelt upon the importance of the task before the Diet—namely, to plant the banner of legality, to establish peace with the Empire, and to put an end to the sterility which has hitherto attended the deliberations of the Diet. The Governor, Herr von Koller, made a speech, in which he expressed his satisfaction at seeing in the Diet, as now constituted, a guarantee for strictly legal legislative proceedings, which would tend to promote the interests both of Bohemia and the Monarchy. The members on separating gave three enthusiastic cheers for the Emperor, the Empress, the Archduchess Gisela, and her betrothed.

Ratifications have been exchanged at Vienna of a convention between Austria and the United States for the protection of trade marks.

AMERICA.

President Grant has sent a copy to the Senate of the American counter-case, an abstract of which is published. It admits the gravity of the question of indemnity. Without the further explanations, which the British Government reserves its right to make, the United States cannot say how far they concur in the statement that compensation can only be justly awarded for losses where the negligence of the neutral is the direct cause. The argument further holds that the Board of Arbitration, being a judicial body, is invested by both parties with all the functions necessary for determining the issues between them; and that now, having possession of the substance of the matter in dispute, it will hold itself bound by such reasonable and established rules of law as it may assume the parties had in view when entering into the engagement. Neither party contemplates that the tribunal shall be governed by rules either tending to release neutrals from their duty or to make the course of honest neutrality burdensome. Leaving the case to the arguments of counsel and to the decision of the tribunal, the United States repeat with strengthened conviction the language with which they closed their case. It is of the highest interest to both great Powers that the causes of difference shall for ever be set at rest. The United States confidently expect that her Majesty's Government will concur in this opinion.

The President has sent to the House of Representatives five printed copies of the British case, and the subject has been referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs.

The purport of Mr. Fish's reply to the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives has been made known through the New York journals. We have now, however, a telegraphic summary of General Banks's official account of his interview with the Secretary of State. It presents one or two points of interest. Mr. Fish declared that no proposition had been made for withdrawing the claims, and that the Government did not understand it had power to change the American case. He further urged the expediency of discussing the question in Congress at present, and on this point the Foreign Affairs Committee agree with him. The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* confirms the report that strong efforts are being made to induce the Cabinet of Washington to modify their demands. Indeed, public opinion is evidently taking another turn with regard to the claims. The *New York Times* maintains that no jurist or publicist in the United States sanctions the claims for consequential damages, and that in private life it is rare to meet with any intelligent man who defends them. "We are confident of our position when we say," adds the *New York Times*, "that had they been utterly omitted from the American argument not a voice would have been raised in opposition. Indeed, we have strong reasons for believing that some of the United States Commissioners themselves do not believe in their admissibility or justice." A resolution has been passed by the House of Representatives calling upon the President to furnish members with the official correspondence respecting the indirect claims.

A great meeting has been held in New York to support President Grant's re-election.

President Grant, in reply to an inquiry from Congress, sent a message to the House stating that the Government had received information that Ku-Klux outrages continued in South Carolina, which the local authorities were unable to suppress, and where the witnesses in the courts of justice were intimidated.

CANADA.

A correspondence laid before Parliament shows that the Imperial Government agrees to guarantee a Canadian loan of £2,500,000 for the Pacific Railway and canal improvements, on condition that Canada accepts the treaty.

Revolution is again making way among the Mexicans. It has extended to Yucatan, which is now in the power of the insurgents.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Sir Charles Van Straubenzee, K.C.B., to be Governor of Malta, on the retirement of Sir Patrick Grant.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil arrived at Rio de Janeiro on March 31, and were enthusiastically received.

A great eruption of Mount Vesuvius began on Wednesday evening, and the crater had the appearance of a vast fire. The lava was descending in several directions.

The next mails for Australia will be dispatched from London, via Southampton, on the morning of Thursday, May 9, and via Brindisi on the evening of Friday, May 17.

It is announced that his Excellency Senor M. Terrero Consul-General for the Republic of Paraguay, has been appointed Chargé-d'Affaires, in recognition of his valuable services to the Republic.

A bill has been submitted to the Dutch Chambers having for its object to provide the island of Java with a large net of railways. The Government is to construct the lines only in cases where no concession is granted to private individuals.

On Sunday a deputation, said to consist of 2000 of the inhabitants of Rome, waited on the Pope. His Holiness, after stating that the whole world admired the love the people of Rome displayed towards him, severely reproached those by whom the rights of the Church had been usurped.

A Reuter's telegram from Bombay says:—"The ship Maria, belonging to the Guinea expedition, has been wrecked, and thirty-five lives lost;" and a telegram from Hong-Kong reports a disastrous collision between two steamers, the Ava and the Rona. The latter sank, and sixty persons with her.

Cape diamonds are growing in political, as they decline in commercial, importance. The new "rushes" are being abandoned one after the other, while Sir H. Barkley and President Brand, of the Free State, are vigorously maintaining a dispute about territorial sovereignty.

The Shah of Persia is expected to visit Europe during the ensuing autumn. His Majesty will reach St. Petersburg by Tiflis, and afterwards proceed to London, Paris, and Berlin, returning to Teheran by Vienna and Constantinople. According to a telegram from Teheran, the famine there is worse than ever. Bread is rising in price every day, and further relief until harvest time is urgently required.

Further information has been laid before Parliament as to the proceedings at the second meeting of the Tribunal of Arbitrators. The correspondence comprises Lord Tenterden's instructions from Earl Granville; his letters to M. Favrot, the secretary to the Tribunal, covering first the Counter-Case, with relative documents; and, secondly, the note respecting the indirect claims; his communication of the note to Mr. Bancroft Davis, the agent of the United States Government; and a counter-note by Mr. Davis to the arbitrators, reserving to his Government full right to vindicate the authority which it understood the tribunal to have acquired under the treaty. The protocol of the first meeting of the Conference, on Dec. 15, is appended.

In reference to the notice of Mr. Donne's lecture on "Shakespeare Abroad," which appeared in our Number for Feb. 23 last, p. 183, we have received a letter from M. Wolfgangner Déak, of Pesth, stating that a translation of "Hamlet" into Hungarian was published by Razinezy in 1777, and that since then all the principal plays of Shakespeare have been translated by most eminent scholars—more recently under the superintendence of a society for cultivating polite literature, and at the expense of M. Anastasius Tomori. The frequent careful performance of Shakespeare's plays at the national theatre is patronised by the educated classes, and the tragedies are studied in the higher schools and universities. A small library might be formed of the essays and criticisms. This agrees fully with information we have ourselves received from other sources.

THE LATE MR. W. C. WENTWORTH.

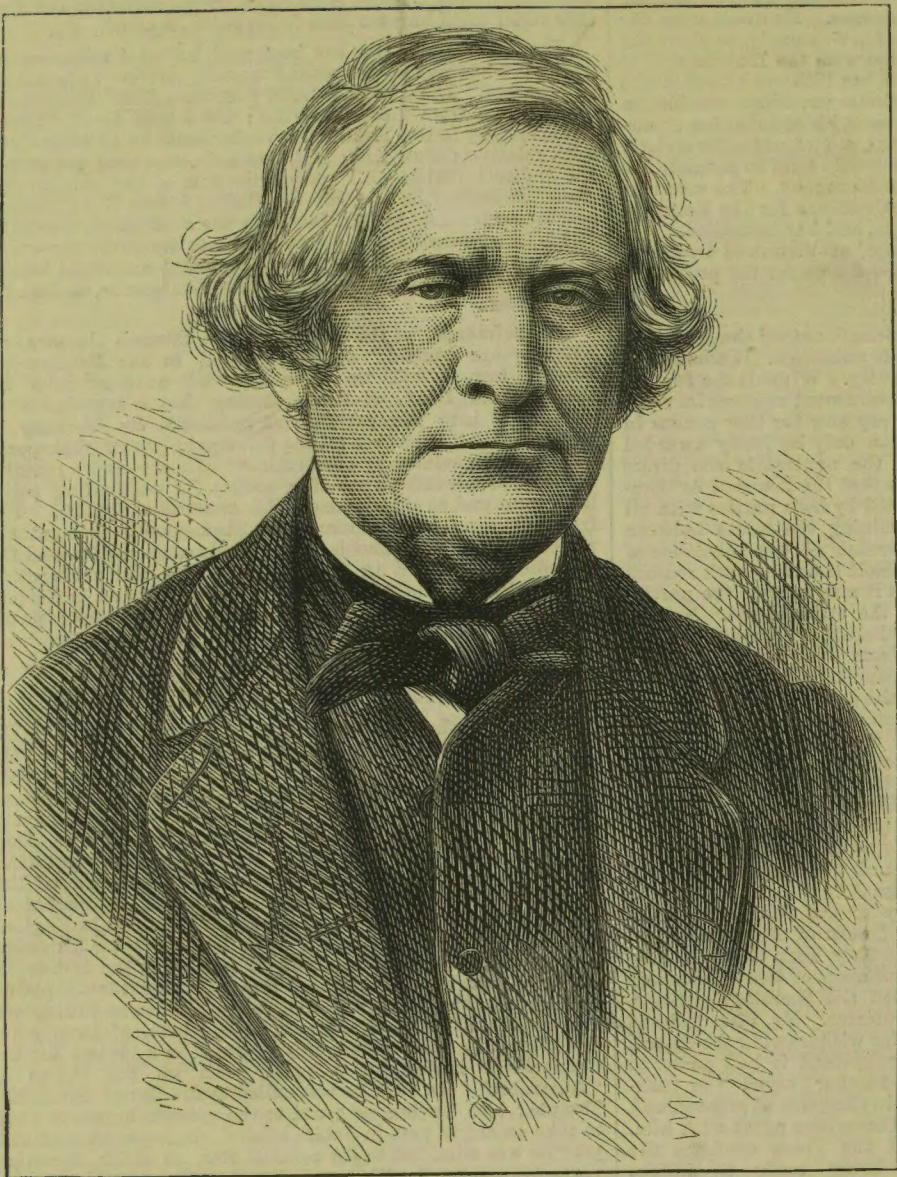
A gentleman who was during many years conspicuous in the foremost rank of Australian legislators and statesmen, Mr. William Charles Wentworth, of Vancluse, near Sydney, New South Wales, died at Merly House, Dorset, on the 20th ult., in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was the eldest son of Mr. D'Arcy Wentworth, of Portadown, Armagh, who, from the year 1794 until his death, held various appointments under the Crown in New South Wales. The subject of this memoir was born in 1794, in Australia, where he resided all his life, with the exception of a few years passed in England during his education and a few years latterly, since his retirement from public life. In 1813 he assisted in the first exploration of the Blue Mountains, and the magnificent plains, before undiscovered, beyond that range. He came to England and graduated at Cambridge in 1820, where, of twenty-five candidates, he was second only to Præd in a contest for the Chancellor's medal for a prize poem on the theme of "Australia." In 1822 he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple; and, having returned to the colony, began, in 1824, to take an active part in public affairs. In September of that year he was admitted to the colonial Bar, at which, for many years, he practised with great distinction. At this time, it should be remembered, the expression of political opinions opposed to the views of the governing class in that dependency of the Crown was not unaccompanied with danger. But Mr. Wentworth fearlessly cast the weight of his character and position, and his commanding eloquence with voice and pen, into the apparently hopeless struggle for freedom of the press, trial by jury, and representative institutions. He thus, with a few others, contributed to lay the foundation of the freedom and prosperity of the Australian colonies. In 1843—when, for the first time, a portion of the Assembly was composed of elected members—Mr. Wentworth was returned for Sydney, and took at once that leading position which he occupied in colonial politics until he was elected President of the Legislative Council. During this period his name was associated with all the most important measures that came under the consideration of the Assembly. As a debater he was remarkable for his earnest and vehement eloquence and for his disdain of all artifice. His valuable assistance in the labours of various committees resulted in the preparation of many of the most useful Acts that were finally passed. At a period of unexampled financial difficulty his Lien and Mortgage on Stock Act gave relief to the colonists when universal bankruptcy seemed inevitable. The University of Sydney, in which he founded a prize medal scholarship, will, amongst her founders, perpetuate in the first place the name of Mr. Wentworth, in whose honour a marble statue, by Tenerani, of Rome, was, in 1859, erected in the grand hall of that building. In 1855 Mr. Wentworth's Act for the Constitutional Government of the Colony received the Royal assent; and his greatest labour for his country was completed by the concession to the colonists of absolute power of self-government. In 1861 his long and distinguished political leadership closed with his acceptance of the Presidency of the Legislative Council, to which he had most deservedly been elected, as the highest seat in that Parliament which owed its existence to him. He married, in 1825, Sarah Morton, eldest daughter of Mr. Francis Cox, of Sydney, by whom he had issue three sons and seven daughters: of these two sons and four daughters survive him.

The General Synod of the Irish Church has rejected a resolution of the Revision Committee recommending the absolute omission of the damnable clauses from the Athanasian Creed.

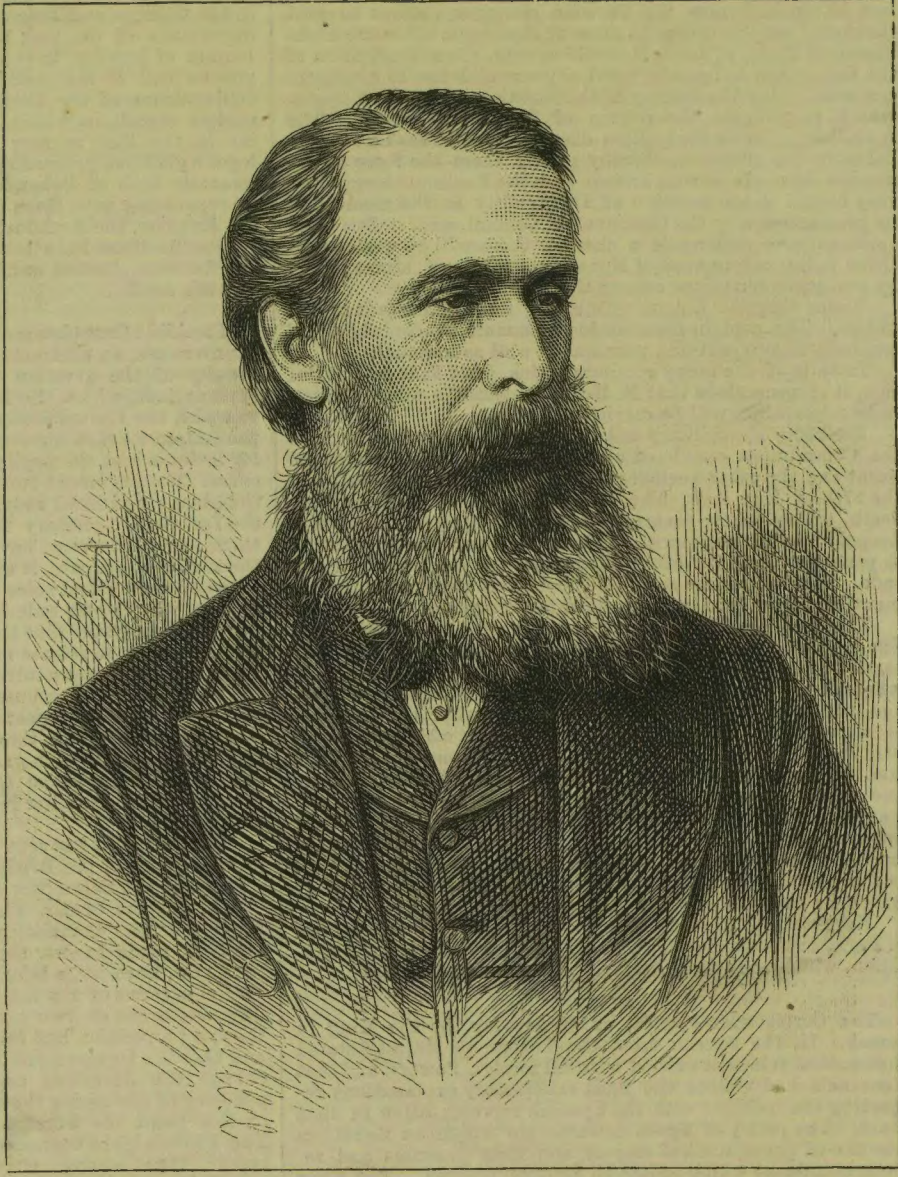
Large new national schools at Wolstanton, Staffordshire, built at a cost of £2968, were opened on Monday afternoon. At a public luncheon the Earl of Shrewsbury presided, and spoke on the subject of education. Secular education without the element of religion he regarded as a most baneful thing.

A meeting, presided over by the Duke of Buccleuch, was held in Edinburgh, on Tuesday, at which resolutions were carried setting forth the importance of religious instruction in ordinary schools, and characterising as objectionable several features of the Scotch Education Bill now before Parliament.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers has granted £300 in aid of the Warwickshire labourers' strike. An agricultural labourers' association has been formed at Doncaster, the object of which is, according to the announcement of its promoters, "to better the condition of the labourers, to obtain a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and to allow men to have a certain sum when out of work." The present disturbed feeling amongst agricultural labourers was on Wednesday considered at a meeting of the Committee of the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society. It was resolved to convene a meeting of landowners, tenants, and labourers, to consider the propriety of establishing a Farmers' Club, Chamber of Agriculture, or other association for the preservation of their mutual interests.



THE LATE MR. W. C. WENTWORTH, OF NEW SOUTH WALES.



SIR JOHN COODE, C.E.

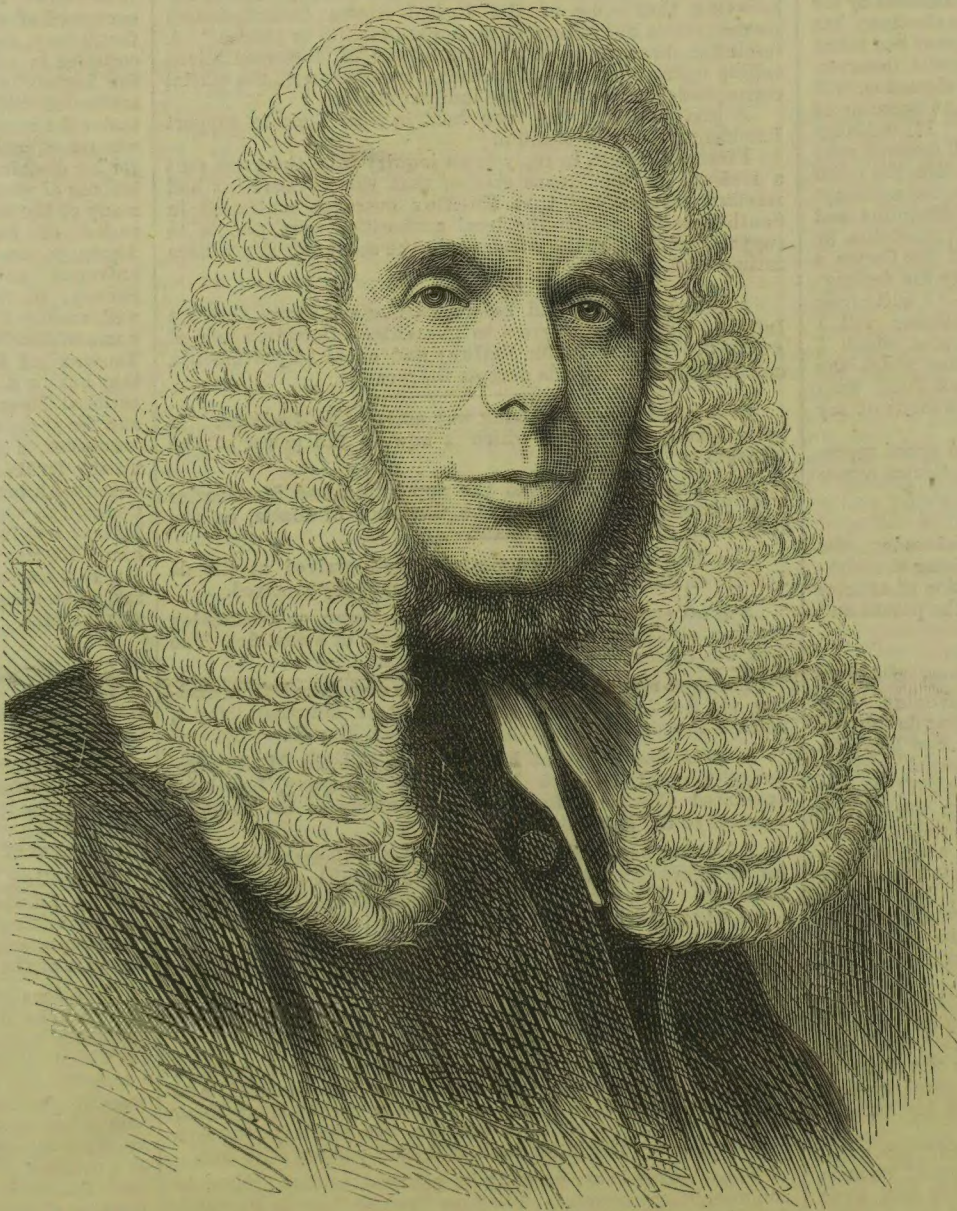
SIR THOMAS CHAMBERS, Q.C., M.P.

The Queen has lately conferred a knighthood upon the Common Serjeant of the City of London, whose important judicial office, regularly exercised at the Central Criminal Court, has caused him to be well known in the metropolis; while his Parliamentary services, as a member of the House of Commons, have gained him a still wider reputation. This learned gentleman was born in 1814, at Hertford, being a son of Mr. T. Chambers, of that place. He was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he has taken degrees in the Faculties of Arts and Laws. He was called to the Bar in 1840, at the Middle Temple, obtained the appointment of Common Serjeant in 1857, and in 1861 was made a Queen's Counsel. He was elected M.P. for Hertford in 1852, and sat in the House till 1857 for that constituency, voting and speaking on the Liberal side. He then lost his seat for Hertford, but was elected for Marylebone in 1865. Sir Thomas Chambers is married to Miss Diana White, niece and adopted daughter of Mr. John Green, of Hertford.

The portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street, Westminster.

SIR JOHN COODE, C.E.

Sir John Coode, the eminent civil engineer, who has just received the honour of knighthood, is a member of an ancient family which has been seated in Cornwall since the time of Henry VII. He is a son of the late Mr. Charles Coode, of Bodmin, by a daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Bennett, Rector of Great Wigborough, Essex, and of Skisdon Lodge, Cornwall. He is a nephew of the late Admiral Sir John Coode, K.C.B., who distinguished himself at the battle of Algiers, where he commanded H.M.S. Albion, under Lord Exmouth. The present Sir John Coode was born in 1816. He commenced the study of his profession as a pupil of the late Mr. J. M. Rendel, under whom he



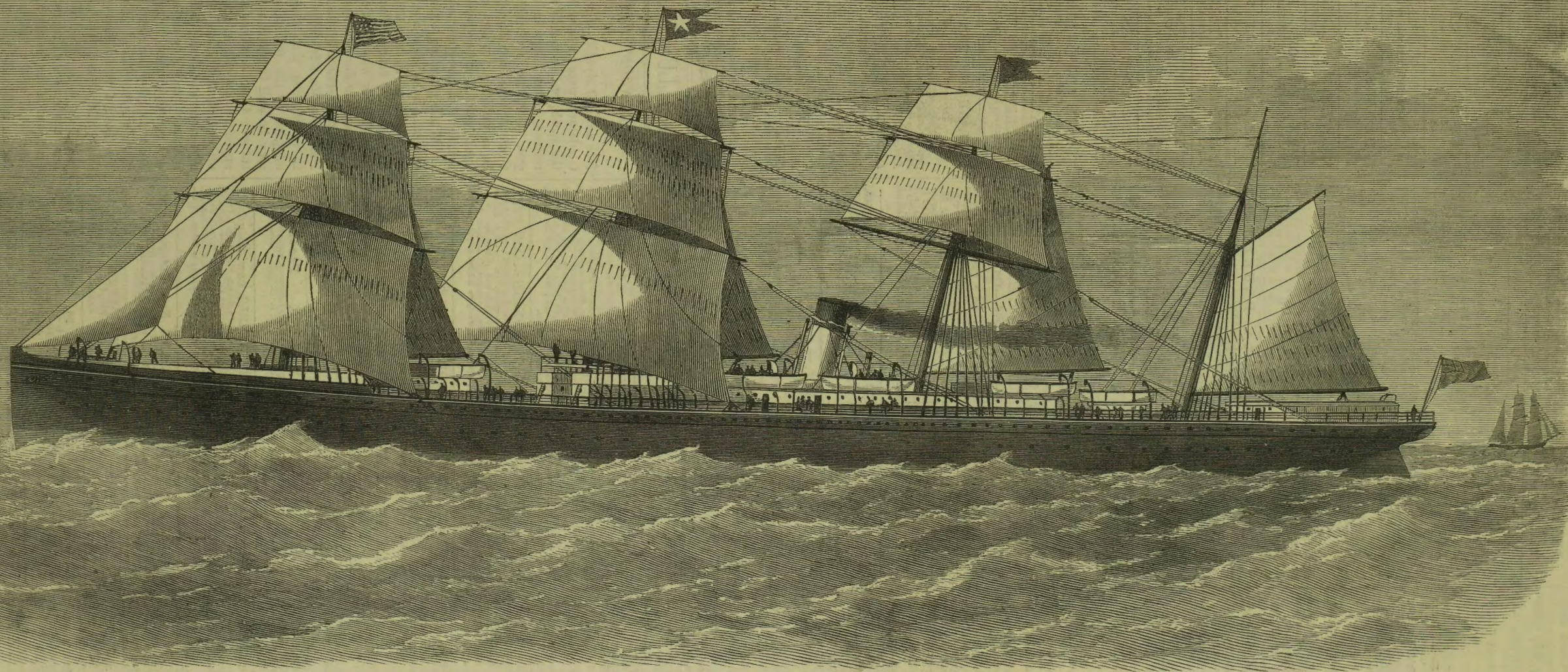
SIR THOMAS CHAMBERS, Q.C., M.P., COMMON SERJEANT OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

was appointed resident engineer of the National Harbour at Portland, in 1847, succeeding as engineer-in-chief upon that gentleman's decease, in 1856. This post he held until the recent completion of the work, thus being identified with the whole progress of the undertaking. Sir John was a member of the Royal Commission upon Harbours in 1858-9. He has been for some years past consulted by the Board of Trade and other Government departments upon harbour questions, and has executed important public works at the Cape, the Isle of Man, and in other parts of the United Kingdom and the colonies. Sir John Coode is married to a daughter of the late Mr. William Price, of Weston-super-Mare.

The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street, Portman-square.

THE STEAM-SHIP ADRIATIC.

The "White Star" line of ocean steam-ships, for the trade between Liverpool and New York, Boston, and Quebec, consists at present of six powerful vessels, the Oceanic, the Atlantic, the Baltic, the Adriatic, the Antarctic, and the Republic, each of which is of 5000 or 5500 tons burden, with engines of 3000 or 3250 horse power. The hull of each ship is divided, for safety, into water-tight compartments; the space for merchandise of all descriptions is ample and well arranged; the passenger accommodation is like that of a first-class hotel, with ladies' private saloon, gentlemen's smoking-room, bath-room, a library, and electric bells to call the stewards. These vessels were all built for Messrs. Ismay, Imrie, and Co., of Liverpool, by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast. They have made very good voyages during the winter months, both westward and eastward, in spite of heavy gales. The Republic, leaving Sandy Hook, New York harbour, at six p.m., on Feb. 21, reached Roche's Point, Queenstown, at nine a.m. on March 1, the mean time of her passage being eight days, ten hours, thirty-eight minutes. The



THE SCREW STEAM-SHIP ADRIATIC, OF THE WHITE STAR LINE, FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK.

Adriatic, as we learn by a telegram from New York, has just performed her maiden trip from this side in eight days fourteen hours, under the command of Captain Digby Murray. Her best day's run was 394 knots, or 459 miles, showing the extraordinary average speed of $16\frac{1}{4}$ knots, or 19 1-6th miles throughout the day. Another ship of this line, the Oceanic, ran 384 knots in 23h. 30m., on her homeward voyage last June.

Our illustration shows the Adriatic, which is somewhat larger than the Republic, her dimensions being—total length, 452 ft. 6 in., breadth 41 ft., depth 32 ft. She has a gross register of 4250 tons, the net register being 2950 tons. The hull, framework, masts, yards, decks, and whole ship, except the floors and furniture, are made of iron; additional strength is given by six iron bulkheads from the keel to the maindeck, dividing the ship into seven compartments. There are four masts, three ship-rigged, the fourth jury-rigged. The height of the mainmast is 150 ft. The manner in which the yards are constructed is similar to that in the Republic. The yards are movable up and down the masts, and crosstrees are discarded. This plan of making the yards,

so that they move upward and downward, as may be necessary in working the ship, has gained the favourable opinion of nautical men: it is an invention of Messrs. Harland and Wolff. The labour involved in moving the yards would have been considerable had not provision been made for it by steam-winch. Of these there are six, which are useful too for lifting cargo, setting sail, and other operations requiring great power. The windlass is also worked by steam. The steering apparatus is fixed amidships, with the steam steering-wheel of Foresters and Company, of Liverpool. In case of accident, a complete steering-gear has been fitted up at the stern, between which and the man on the bridge communication is kept up by Gisborne's telegraph. The engine-room, situated amidships, contains four engines, on the compound principle, by Maudslay and Field, of London. There are twenty-four furnaces and four cylinders. The cylinders are of the nominal collective horse-power of 600, working up to 3000 indicated horse-power. The screw has a diameter of 22 ft. 6 in., and four steel blades. This gives to the screw a circumference of more than 66 ft.; and, as it performs fifty revolutions per minute, the rate at which it travels is not less than

1000 yards per minute. This is the largest screw in the merchant service. Over the forepart of the ship a vast iron hurricane-deck has been constructed, which not only prevents the waves of a storm washing over the maindeck, but adds to the strength of the vessel. From the hurricane-deck to the stern extend two promenades, one on each side; a portion of these is sheltered from the rain by a lateral extension of the upper deck. In the aft part of the maindeck a steam fire-engine has been erected, which could at once be brought into action. On the upper deck above the saloon are water-tanks, from which pipes are laid on to the sleeping-apartments. The ship is capable of accommodating 1150 passengers—150 in the saloon and 1000 steerage. The saloon, the ladies' boudoir, the smoking-room, bar, barber's shop, and officers' rooms, the sleeping-rooms, and the engine-house, are all lighted by gas, there being 300 burners altogether. This gas is made from an oil which does not explode, and a continuous supply can be kept up for any length of time, as the manufacture takes place on board the ship. The method devised by Messrs. Harland and Wolff is entirely novel, as employed in this ship. The Great Eastern carried gas, but

could only take on board a limited supply, no apparatus having been provided for its manufacture. The gasometer is in an iron chamber off the engine-room. There are three retorts, one of which is sufficient for ordinary purposes; but when the saloon is wholly lighted two are required. The third is held in reserve in case of necessity. The ordinary purifiers have been superseded by a more simple arrangement. The ventilation is ample, there being twenty fair-weather ventilators in the saloon, and twenty foul-weather ventilators, which latter cannot be closed; in the sleeping and other portions of the saloon-passengers' quarters there are about a hundred fair-weather and as many foul-weather ventilators, so that, under all circumstances, the utmost attention has been given to the means for introducing fresh air. The decorations, fittings, and furniture are very handsome, and all is conveniently arranged.

The service of the White Star line is to be further augmented by the addition of the Celtic about a month hence, and by the construction of two other steamers—the Majestic and the Britannic. The Celtic is the same size and similar in every respect to the Adriatic; the Majestic and Britannic will be larger.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst., at 16, Westbourne-park-road, the wife of Frank Harry Green, Esq., solicitor, of a son.

On Feb. 16, Flora McIver, daughter of Henry McIver, Esq., S.A., Senora Rodriguez, of a daughter.

On the 21st inst., at 20, Park-lane, the wife of Thomas Brassey, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., the wife of Augustus William Prudence, C.E., of Roedelheim, Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Shipton, Salop, the Rev. M. Hopton, Vicar of Staunton Long, to Mary Lucy Octavia Rouse-Boughton, fourth daughter of the late Sir W. Rouse-Boughton, Bart., of Downton Hall, Salop.

On the 16th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Whitfield, Northumberland, by the Rev. J. Mason Mason, M.A., Vicar, brother-in-law of the bride, Frederic Hetley, Esq., M.D., of Norbury Lodge, Upper Norwood, Surrey, to Mary Ann, second daughter of the late Thomas Benn, Esq., R.N., of Greenbank, Cumberland, and for some time of The Mount, Upper Norwood.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at Claremont, Lockerbie, Robert Johnstone Thompson, Esq.

On the 18th inst., at Sand Hey, Hoylake, Cheshire, Frances Jane, younger daughter of Alexander Brand, Esq., of London, and relict of Thomas José Duarte, Esq., late of Liverpool, and of Figueira da Foy, Portugal, aged 80.

On the 6th inst., at Lisbon, Frances, the beloved wife of Edward Medlicott, Esq., deeply lamented by her sorrowing family, aged 66.

On the 18th inst., at Fair View, Ulverston, Elizabeth, relict of the late Charles Storr Kennedy, Esq., J.P., aged 72 years.

On the 8th inst., at Nice, David Lyon, Esq., of 31, South-street, Park-lane, W., The Hall, Goring, Sussex, and Balenore Castle, Forfarshire, aged 77.

On the 11th inst., at Kingstown, near Dublin, Sir Ralph Hawtrey Cox Baronet: is succeeded by his brother, Sir Michael Cox, M.D., now twelfth Baronet.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 4.

SUNDAY, APRIL 28.

Fourth Sunday after Easter.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Charles Marshall, M.A., Vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet-street.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., the Very Rev. Dean, Dr. Stanley; 7 p.m., the Rev. James Bardsley, M.A., Hon. Canon of Manchester.

St. James's, noon, the Rev. George A. F. Hart, M.A., Vicar of Arundel.

Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. W. West Jones, B.D., Vicar of Summer-town; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hessey (Boyle Lecture).

Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.

Conference at Willis's Rooms on the Union of Agricultural Labourers, 11 a.m.

Royal Institution, anniversary, 2 p.m.

Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, annual festival (the Earl of Derby in the chair).

Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.

Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.

Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Highton on Photography without Insulation).

Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Greening on Pharmacy in Austria).

Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.

West Kent Archery Meetings, at Wimbledon, begin.

Royal Agricultural Society, noon.

Marlebone Cricket Club, annual meeting, at Lord's, 6 p.m.; dinner, 7.30 p.m. (the Earl of Clarendon in the chair).

THURSDAY, MAY 2.

Conference on the Women's Suffrage Movement, 11 a.m., Westminster Palace Hotel.

Reform Club, anniversary, 1 p.m.

Church Pastoral Aid Society, anniversary, 2 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).

British and Foreign Sailors' Society, 2 p.m. (Mr. R. Fowler, M.P., in the chair).

Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Heat and Light).

University College, 5 p.m. (Professor Robertson on Kant's Philosophy).

Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Rev. B. M. Cowie on Geometry).

Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.

South American Missionary Society, anniversary, 6 p.m. (the Bishop of Ripon in the chair).

Sunday School Union, anniversary, 6 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).

Church of England Temperance Reformation Society, 7 p.m. (the Bishop of Peterborough in the chair).

London Institution, 7.30 p.m. (Musical Lecture, by Professor Ella).

Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Senor Correa de Mella on Albertia Edulis).

Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Riley on the Manufacture of Iron and Steel).

Artists and Amateurs, 8 p.m.

Society for Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Conversazione at South Kensington Museum).

Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.

Society of Amateurs, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 3.

Charles XV., King of Sweden, born, 1826.

Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Rev. B. M. Cowie on Geometry).

Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.

Philological Society, 8.15 p.m.

Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Spottiswoode on the action of Circularly Polarised Light on Crystals).

Royal Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.

Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. G. W. Willcocks on Hungarian Engineering).

Royal Toxophilite Society, anniversary.

Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Capt. C. W. Wilson on Maps and their Use in War).

University College, 5 p.m. (Professor Robertson on Kant's Philosophy).

Royal Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. Lynn on the Comparative Advantages of the Far West of Canada and of the States).

Proposed Conference at Willis's Rooms to consider the Union of Agricultural Labourers, 11 a.m. (Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., in the chair).

Women's Suffrage Society Soirée, 9 p.m., Westminster Palace Hotel.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1.

St. Philip and St. James, Apostles.

Prince Arthur born, 1850.

Festival at the Crystal Palace to celebrate the Recovery of the Prince of Wales (the Duke of Edinburgh and other members of the Royal family to be present).

International Exhibition at South Kensington to be opened.

British and Foreign Bible Society, anniversary, 11 a.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 4.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	▲	M	▲	M	▲	M	▲	M	▲	M	▲	M	▲
5 4	5 27	5 54	6 20	6 50	7 24	8 3	8 43	9 31	10 14	10 55	11 32	—	—

Imperial Chancellor to enlighten friends and enemies. In the mean time we may be allowed to repeat that the conduct of the French Government and of most of the French organs, since the peace, has been such as to justify Germany in taking any amount of umbrage; and when we are reminded, with a charming simplicity, that Germany has no right to interfere with the internal arrangements of France, we ask in return, with as much promptness as astonishment will permit, since when has it become a characteristic of M. von Bismarck to consider too tenderly a question of abstract right when he has German interest to consult and resistless means of consulting it?

The date of the probable fall of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet was fixed for us, and about the time that our present Issue will be making its way into the remotest provinces the House of Commons was to be in a state of wild excitement over the tellers' announcements that the Government had been fatally defeated. We remember hearing Mr. Roebuck make admirable use of the fact that morning was beginning to break upon two political armies just closing for the final struggle. It was at the end of the great Palmerston debate, which Mr. Roebuck finished by pointing at the windows, through which light was faintly gleaming, and by declaring, that as that coming dawn was scattering the darkness, so would the division scatter the enemies of the great Minister. He prophesied rightly, and the roar of triumph will not be forgotten by anyone who had heard it on that beautiful summer morning. But this time the battle was to go the other way, and dawn was to behold the Tories and Radicals exulting over the fallen Chief of the Liberals. The situation has shifted, and we shall be outstripped by no telegrams flashing the sensational news. Mr. Gladstone declines to let the enemy select his battleground. If the House wishes to come to a vote on the question of confidence, it must be done in a formal way, and not on the question whether an Irish University shall or shall not reconstruct itself. Of course, his conduct will be approved, but, in truth, his line was inevitable. No Government of English gentlemen could desert its position in presence of a foreign crisis created by itself, and no such Government could remain in office branded and incapacitated by a vote that it had not the confidence of the nation it had to extricate from a difficulty. Whether Mr. Gladstone's Administration be about to earn such an amount of national admiration as shall make vain the efforts of any union of enemies, it is too soon to speculate; but if it should not do this, it will be all the easier for those enemies to recall the situation, and to remember that on the most important clause of the most important bill in the Ministerial programme the Ministers were signally defeated. But this is not the time for such a demonstration, and it would be scarcely complimentary to a British statesman to praise him for having recognised his duty to the State.

THE COURT.

The Queen gave an audience to the Judge Advocate-General, yesterday (Friday) week, at Windsor Castle. Prince Leopold arrived at the castle from visiting Prince Arthur at Dover.

On Saturday last her Majesty visited the Emperor Napoleon and Empress Eugénie at Camden House, Chiselmhurst, and afterwards drove to Frognaal, Foot's Cray, and partook of tea with Viscount and Viscountess Sydney. The Queen travelled by special train to and from Chiselmhurst. Viscount and Viscountess Sydney accompanied her Majesty from Frognaal to the railway station upon her return. Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales arrived at the castle from Chiswick.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and the Rev. J. St. John Blunt, Vicar of Old Windsor, officiated, and administered the sacrament of the holy communion. The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen dined with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen held a Council, at which were present the Marquis of Ripon, Viscount Sydney, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Helps was clerk of the council. The Marquis of Ripon and the Lord Chamberlain had audiences of her Majesty. Previously to the Council Mr. Justice Quain and Mr. Alderman Dakin received the honour of knighthood from the Queen. Prince Leopold was present during the ceremonial. Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales left the castle for Chiswick.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, came to London. Her Majesty travelled by special train to Paddington, and drove thence, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, to Buckingham Palace. Prince Arthur also arrived at the Palace from Dover. The Duchess of Cambridge visited the Queen. Her Majesty held a Drawingroom, at which the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Louise Marchioness of Lorne, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, and Prince Suleiman Kudr Vahid Ali Bahadur were present. Several presentations were made in the diplomatic circle, and in the general circle about 160 presentations were made to her Majesty. In the evening Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold went to the Royal Italian Opera.

On Wednesday the Queen gave an afternoon party, at which the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Cambridge were present. Invitations to the number of nearly eight hundred were issued. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice visited the exhibition of pictures by artists of the Continental schools at the French Gallery. Princess Beatrice also visited the exhibition of the Society of British Artists.

The Queen has driven out daily. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, has returned to Windsor.

The Queen has appointed the Countess of Mayo to be Honorary Lady of the Bedchamber to her Majesty, and the Hon. Frances Mary Drummond to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Hon. Lucy Maria Kerr.

The Queen will hold a Drawingroom, on May 6, at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty will have an afternoon

party on the following day, from five to seven, also at Buckingham Palace.

The Marquis of Lorne represented the Queen at the funeral of the Earl of Mayo, in Ireland.

Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell has succeeded Captain the Hon. Algernon W. F. Greville, M.P., as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The *Gazette* of the 17th inst. notifies that the presentation at Court of Lady Twiss has been cancelled.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived at Venice from Milan. Princess Thyra of Denmark, who, with the King and Queen of Denmark, has been travelling with the Prince and Princess, was attacked with illness at Milan, but her Royal Highness is recovering.

The Imperial Crown Princess of Germany was safely delivered of a daughter, on Monday, at the New Palace, Potsdam. Dr. Gream was in attendance. Her Imperial Highness is progressing favourably. The infant Princess is well.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided, on Saturday last, at the Royal Albert Hall, over a meeting of the general purposes committee. His Royal Highness, on Tuesday, presided at a meeting of the committee of management of the Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society, held at Clarence House; and in the evening dined with the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms with their company at their mess at St. James's Palace.

Princess Louise Marchioness of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, with the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur, visited the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, in Pall-mall East, yesterday (Friday) week. The Princess and the Marquis dined with Earl and Countess Somers, at Prince's-gate. On Monday evening her Royal Highness and the Marquis, with Prince Arthur, went to the Royal Italian Opera.

Prince Arthur was present at the annual dinner of the Institution of Civil Engineers, on Wednesday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms.

The *Standard* says that the Empress of the French is suffering from a painful, though not a serious, indisposition. Sir William Gull is in attendance.

The Archbishop of York and Mrs. Thomson have arrived at the Palace Hotel, Buckingham-gate.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a banquet in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, at which covers were laid for about 160 ladies and gentlemen.

The sittings of the English Presbyterian Church were brought to a close yesterday week. The next Synod will be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday night, Sir Henry Rawlinson read a letter from Dr. Kirk, of Zanzibar, giving encouraging suggestions as to the whereabouts and prospects of Dr. Livingstone.

There has been an exhibition of game birds this week at the Crystal Palace, including all procurable types of the game fowl, from the ptarmigan to the domestic bantam. Messrs. Harrison Weir and Tegetmeier are the judges.

The anniversary festival of the subscribers to the Royal Hospital for Incurables was celebrated, on Wednesday night, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. Alleroff. Subscriptions to the amount of £3935 were announced.

On Wednesday evening the anniversary festival of the British Orphan Asylum was held, at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Marquis of Hertford. The list of subscriptions announced in the room amounted to £1900.

The first portion of the valuable collection of ancient and modern pictures, the property of the late Mr. W. W. Pearce, of New Bond-street, was, on Tuesday and Wednesday, disposed of by Messrs. Phillips and Son. The whole produced £7550.

The annual general meeting of the friends of the Dudley Stuart Home Institution was held, on Wednesday afternoon, at the Home, Market-street, Edgware-road, under the presidency of the Earl of Lichfield. The total income for the year was £2283, and the expenditure exceeded that amount by £10.

Mr. Monsell, on Tuesday, received a deputation from the Council of the Charity Organisation Society, the members of which submitted proposals for extending the usefulness of the Post Office Savings Banks. To these the right hon. gentleman promised the most attentive consideration.

Dr. Thomas, on Monday, opened the spring session of the Baptist Union of England and Wales, and spoke at length on the education question. He said that the Government were the worst of educators, and he regarded Treasury grants for education in the same light as State endowments, to which Nonconformists had always objected.

The total number of paupers in the metropolitan district last week was 113,290, of whom 34,045 were in workhouses and 79,245 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1871, this showed a decrease of 19,629. The number of vagrants relieved was 839, of whom 611 were men, 182 women, and 46 children under sixteen.

A meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works was held yesterday week, at which a report was read from the Parliamentary Committee recommending that power be taken for providing house accommodation for the working classes who will be dispossessed of their holdings by the proposed improvements of the board. Three sites had been set aside for this purpose. The report, after some discussion, was adopted.

Prince Arthur occupied the chair, on Tuesday night, at the anniversary festival of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, when subscriptions were announced to the amount of £4700.—An eloquent appeal was made on behalf of the Royal National Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, who took the chair, on Monday, at the annual festival at Willis's Rooms. Upwards of £5000 was collected during the evening.

On Tuesday evening the fifteenth annual meeting of the Working Men's Lord's Day Rest Association was held at Exeter Hall. The chair was taken by Lord Shaftesbury. Addresses in support of the objects and principles of the association were given by the chairman, Sir T. Chambers, M.P., Mr. Dickson, Mr. C. Reed, M.P., the Rev. Mr. Jones, Dr. Davis, and others. The annual gathering of the Sunday League was held at St. George's Hall.

Lord Mahon, M.P., has been elected for the Westminster district of the London School Board by a large majority over Mr. George Potter. At Greenwich Dr. W. C. Bennett has withdrawn his candidature, to secure unity for the undenominational party, who are now represented by Mr. Henry Gover. His only opponent is Mr. James Soames, who is in favour of the payment of fees in denominational schools. The election for Greenwich is appointed for May 27.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

"Madame" Rachel's case made so much sensation in June, 1868, that people may still remember some of its circumstances. The woman Rachel, alias Levison (whose advertisements of sundry cosmetics that were to make "her ladies" beautiful for ever, had been as great a nuisance as are many pertinaacious puffings that at present daily afflict the readers of newspapers), was apprehended in the above month, on the charge of obtaining money and goods under false pretences. She had undertaken to arrange a noble marriage for a Mrs. Borrodaile, a young widow, "with plenty money and no brains," as Mr. Castro says, and who wished for rank, as well as to be made beautiful. For pretended services in the matrimonial agency Rachel obtained several large sums of money from the widow, who paid her £3000 in money, and gave her £600 worth of jewels and a bond for £600, and then was unkindly arrested and thrown into prison by her Hebrew friend for not paying some more money alleged to have been promised. Then came retribution. Rachel was tried, but the jury could not agree. She had to stand another trial, and Mr. Commissioner Kerr took praise-worthy care that this jury should be in no sort of haziness as to the nature of her transactions. She was found guilty, and he sentenced her to five years' imprisonment. But question on writ of error was raised as to Mr. Kerr's right to sit as a Judge in the Central Criminal Court, and the beautifier was liberated on bail. Finally, the sentence was upheld, and Rachel has been undergoing it, or rather a portion of it, five years having by no means elapsed, even from the day of her original arrest. She is now released with a ticket of leave, and it is charitable to hope that incarceration and religious ministration have improved her, and that henceforth she will "beautify" society at large by the exhibition of estimable qualities, which perhaps were previously dormant for lack of cultivation.

In the *City Press* this week, and under (or, as the Americans more accurately say, over) the well-known signature "Aleph," there is a long and interesting history of the London Institution in Finsbury-circus. I do not know that the fact that the edifice in question and the writer of these lines own the same parent should prevent me from heartily indorsing "Aleph's" hope that the institution may long flourish, *quoque gratia fratrum rara est*. I read that it seems to have obtained a new lease of vigour, and that it is being ably served by a most zealous secretary. Perhaps I may say, having had the honour of addressing my much-enduring fellow-creatures in as many lecture-halls as most people, that I never spoke in a place in which it was so easy to speak audibly as in my father's theatre in the Circus. But without further filial tribute I would supplement the article referred to by remarking that it happens to make no mention of Dr. John Mason Good, whose labours towards the establishment of the institution were indefatigable, and who will be well remembered by such of its founders as are still with us. I recollect that his name in connection with the place was a household word in the home of the architect. Dr. Good was a wit as well as a physician, and I quote from memory (having lost his memoirs) the end of some amusing verses which he wrote in perfectly good-natured satire upon his City friends when they turned their attention to the object which he so materially helped them to promote:—

But Apollo, who saw what sad work they were making,
Descended from heaven in a terrible taking,
And drove them all off, with a taste of his whip,
From Newton to Cocker, from Science to Scrip.

Without the slightest intolerance of amusement which does not greatly interest oneself—at least at present—I should like to ask either the individual whose case suggests the remark, or some one of tastes like unto his, what is the peculiar pleasure to be derived from cutting to pieces the cushions and fittings of a railway carriage? I do not say that it is foolish or even wrong to do this, though magistrates at Quarter Sessions are opposed to the practice. It may be one of the Fine Arts, on another of which De Quincey wrote his famous lecture. But, at present, I fail to see whence the gratification is derived. Animosity against any given railway company is natural enough of course; and if one supposed that some Brown or Jones cut cushions to pieces because he was charged an extortionate fare, or because railway people had been uncivil, or because the train was so slow, the act would almost be elevated from what seems mere mischief, and would be the "wild justice of revenge," as the Irish call the murdering of a landlord who demands rent. But it would be but wild, because the injury would not fall on those who had wronged "Jones the Avenger." Therefore, the nobler motive being absent, one must suppose that there is diversion and gratification in slashing cushions. Only Ajax, as we all know, went mad and slaughtered large numbers of sheep, especially ill-treating one which he conceived to be Ulysses. We might imagine a frantic shareholder, wroth at diminished dividends, taking cushions for directors, whom in his frenzy he would demolish. But nothing of this kind is suggested.

Egyptian sowing—the casting bread upon the waters to be found after certain days—is something like my own craft. A paragraph in the *Home News* went to Australia, and in process of time arose from this little seed the Tichborne crop, which has caused our garners to run over. I have been reading a very pleasant novel in which this journal was made to perform an important part. A young wife was supposed to have perished. But she was saved and taken to America. Ignorant of what was happening in England, she would have remained so, but for an admirable habit of her American friends, who not only took in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS but preserved the numbers, carefully binding them every year. Accidentally searching a volume, the pretty young wife found a description of a monument which had been erected to her memory. To return to England and to arrive at the right time to be made happy were, of course, her next steps. Let me add that the incident is very naturally introduced, and that there is nothing sensational in the situation; and, without trespassing on the domains of my critical fellow-labourers here, I may recommend a story which has afforded me much pleasure, and which, a lady-writer's work, promises, I think many good books hereafter. Its appellation is "Fair Passions."

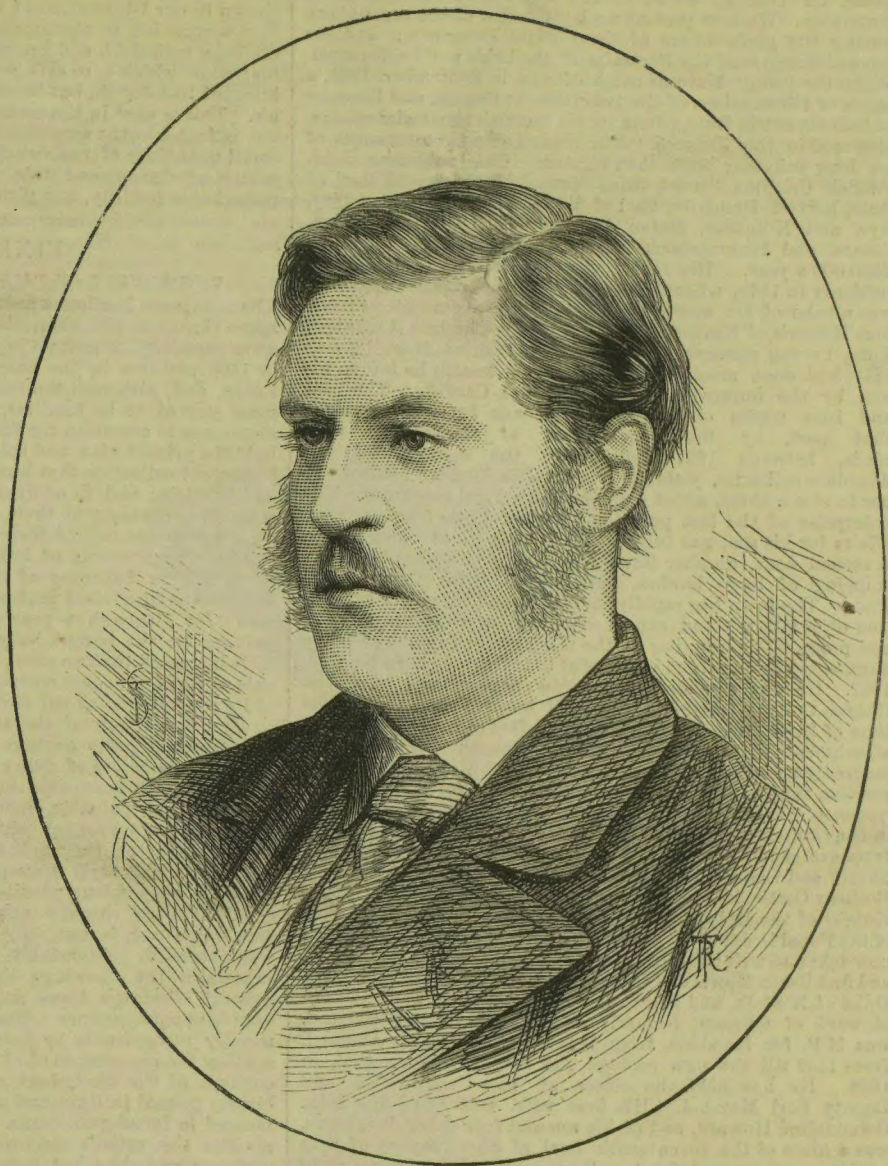
This is "in the papers," and perhaps some young lady of an early-rising and pastoral nature might think it worth her while to apply for the situation:—"A farmer's wife wishes to meet with a domesticated young person to take charge of and educate her three children, aged from three to seven. One who would not object to assist occasionally with the milking would find it a comfortable home, be treated as one of the family, and receive a fair remuneration." Are many of my readers lucky enough to remember Mrs. Fitzwilliam, with her joyous face, and the song, "To the fields I carry my milking-rail, on a May-day morning early?" I recollect her in just such a character as the domesticated young person. I hope the farmer's wife, who seems a just and honest body, may get somebody half as delightful, and make her as happy.



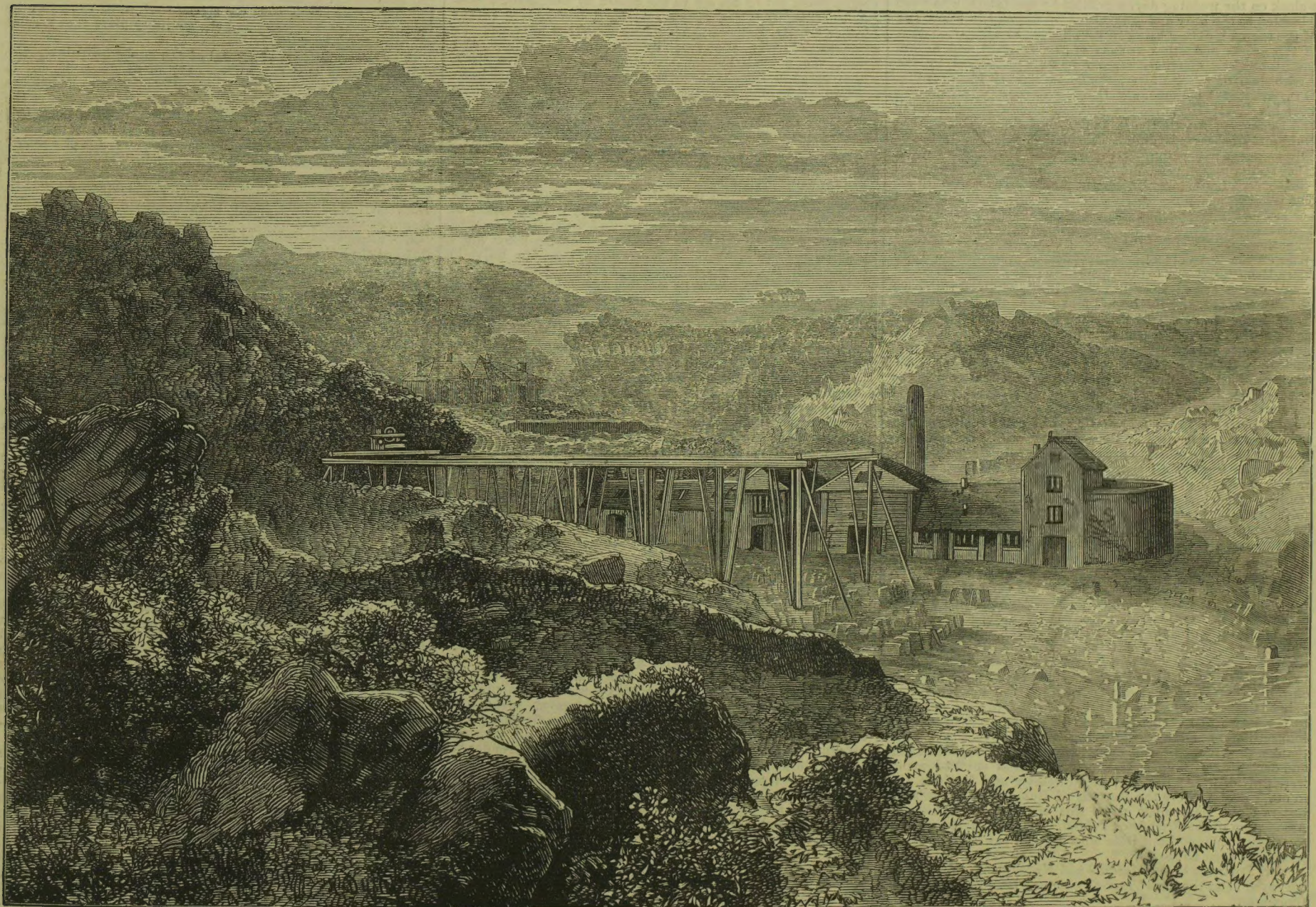
MARRIAGE OF THE MARQUIS OF BUTE TO THE HON. GWENDALINE HOWARD, AT THE ORATORY, BROMPTON.



THE MARCHIONESS OF BUTE.



THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.



THE SERPENTINE QUARRIES, VALLEY OF POLTESCO, CORNWALL.

MARRIAGE OF THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.

Some account was given last week of the marriage of the Marquis of Bute to the Hon. Gwendoline Mary Ann Fitzalan Howard, daughter of Lord Howard of Glossop, which took place, on Tuesday week, at the Roman Catholic Oratory, Brompton. We now present an Illustration of the scene there during the performance of the nuptial ceremony; and we have also engraved the Portraits of the bride and bridegroom. When the young Marquis came of age, in September, 1868, a series of Illustrations of the festivities at Cardiff, and likewise at Rothsay and in Bute, where are his Scottish territorial estates, appeared in this Journal. The remarkable circumstances of his long minority were then related. This nobleman, John Patrick Crichton Stuart, third Marquis and seventh Earl of Bute, Earl of Dumfries, Earl of Windsor, Viscount Mountjoy, Ayr, and Kingarth, Baron Mountstuart, Cardiff, Crichton, Cumra, and Inchmarnock, is reputed to have an income of £300,000 a year. His father, the late Marquis of Bute, died suddenly in 1848, when his only child, the present Marquis, was a babe of six months, whose mother, a daughter of the first Marquis of Hastings, lived till 1859. The last Marquis of Bute, having possessed his estates and titles from 1814 to 1848, had done much to create the vast wealth he left to his son, by the improvements he made at Cardiff. The coal and iron traffic of South Wales was brought down to that port, by the construction of docks and railroads, between 1831 and 1841; the opening of the Aberdare collieries, yielding a smokeless fuel well suited for use in steam-ships, added greatly to the local resources. The enterprise of the last proprietor, and of those who managed affairs for his son, was fully equal to this great opportunity. A second dock, another line of railway, and a tidal basin for shipping of large burden, were provided for the growing trade. The town has rapidly increased, having now a population of 60,000, with an export commerce of immense amount and profit. The inheritor of the magnificent fortune so fairly augmented by foresight and useful industry was born Sept. 12, 1847. He was educated at Harrow School, and at Christ Church College, Oxford. It is well known that, about the time of his majority, he announced the fact of his conscientious attachment to the Roman Catholic Church. But there is assuredly no other feature of his conduct, his character, or his position that resembles the vacillating hero of Mr. Disraeli's romance, "Lothair." The Marquis is patron of eleven livings in the Church of England, but is disqualified by his religion from exercising the right of presentation. He is Hereditary Sheriff and Coroner of Buthshire, and Hereditary Keeper of Rothsay Castle, in Scotland; he is a Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem, and Grand Cross of the Papal Order of St. Gregory. The young lady whom he has now taken to wife is Gwendoline, eldest daughter of the present and first Baron Howard of Glossop, a second son of the thirteenth Duke of Norfolk, and grand-uncle to the present Duke. Lord Howard of Glossop, formerly called Lord Edward Howard, was M.P. for Horsham, from 1848 to 1852, and for Arundel, from 1852 till the new peerage was conferred upon him, in 1868. He has held the offices of Vice-Chamberlain and Deputy Earl Marshal. His first wife, mother of the Hon. Gwendoline Howard, and of his son and four other daughters, was a niece of the seventeenth Earl of Shrewsbury, of that nobleman whose zeal for the Roman Catholic faith seems to be emulated both by Lord Howard of Glossop and by the Marquis of Bute. The bride of Lord Bute was born Feb. 21, 1854, and is thus but eighteen years of age, while the age of her husband is twenty-five.

The chapel of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, at eleven o'clock on the wedding day, was filled by spectators, who were admitted to the body and side aisles by ticket, the upper end of the sacred building being railed off for the accommodation of the guests and other friends of the Howard and Stuart families. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Westminster, the Most Rev. H. E. Manning, D.D., assisted by Monsignor Capel. Among those present were his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, the Right Hon. Mr. Disraeli, Lord John Manners, and other distinguished persons. The Marquis of Bute had for his "best man" Lord Mauchline, who wore the Highland costume. The bride wore a plain but handsome white satin dress, and her lace veil was crowned with a simple wreath of orange-blossoms. The bridesmaids, dressed in plain white, with pink trimmings, were eight in number:—Lady Philippa Howard, sister of the Duke of Norfolk and cousin to the bride; Lady Flora Hastings, cousin to the bridegroom; Miss Cicely Manners, cousin to the bride; Miss Margaret Philippa De Lisle, sister of Lady Howard, and the bride's four sisters, the Hon. Angela, Alice, Mary, and Winifred Fitz-Alan Howard. At the conclusion of the marriage ceremony a Low Mass was said by Monsignor Capel, in the presence of Archbishop Manning, who knelt during this service before the altar. The first act of the newly-married pair was to receive the holy communion at the hands of Monsignor Capel. After the mass, Monsignor Capel gave a short address upon the comfort and happiness of a marriage undertaken in the fear of God, blessed by the Church in His name, and cemented by the reception of the Holy Eucharist. He then proceeded to warn the youthful pair, surrounded as they now were by all that was bright and smiling, and by crowds of friends and well-wishers in the congregation, and of family dependents, that their happiness might be, and probably would be, chequered with those trials and griefs from which rank and riches exempted no man or woman; he urged them to seek in each other's confidence and sympathy, and in the Grace of God, the strength to meet whatever fate awaited them, and to set a good example to the world, as persons who would hereafter have to give an account of their stewardship. At the conclusion of this address the Archbishop gave his benediction, and the ceremony was at an end.

The Marquis of Bute and his bride left the chapel at twelve o'clock for Lord Howard of Glossop's house at Rutland Gate, where a large party was entertained at breakfast. At half-past one they departed to Paddington, whence a special train on the Great Western Railway conveyed the newly-married pair to Cardiff. On their arrival in that town, they were met by the Mayor and Corporation, at the railway station, with a congratulatory address. Having received this, with due thanks, they retired to the castle. The town was illuminated and decorated with flags, and various popular entertainments were provided. At Rothsay, at Newcastle and Durham, and in other places where the Marquis of Bute has property, some festive signs were made upon this occasion. The Literary Association of the Friends of Poland, among other persons and societies, presented Lord Bute with an address, signed by the president, Lord Kinnaird.

Our Portraits of the Marquis and Marchioness of Bute are engraved after the photographs by Messrs. Russell and Sons, of Chichester.

Major-General Sir D. Wood, yesterday week, inspected the troops stationed at Woolwich on the common. The appearance of the troops was admirable.

SERPENTINE QUARRIES, CORNWALL.

The geological composition of that part of Cornwall neighbouring the Lizard Point, which is the southernmost promontory of Great Britain, is of a very peculiar character. Its chief constituent is serpentine, which is here quarried, as shown in our Illustration of the works in the Poltesco Valley. The serpentine is accompanied by other rocks, mica slate, diallage, metalloid, and greenstone. It also incloses veins of soapstone, which is so soft, when first dug up, that it may be kneaded like dough, but becomes friable after exposure to the air. This is used in the manufacture of porcelain. Asbestos, too, is found in the serpentine formation of this district, and small quantities of native copper. The soil inland, consisting partly of decomposed talc, hornblende, and felspar, is of remarkable fertility, and yields fine crops of barley.

FINE ARTS.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The art-season has burst upon this year with a sudden exuberance that is bewildering. Towards the end of last week we were permitted to make a preliminary inspection of some 1400 or 1500 pictures in the galleries of the International Exhibition, and, although the vast preponderance of this pictorial mass proved to be familiar, it somewhat taxed one's visual endurance to ascertain the fact. At the same time were being held the private view and sale of the first portion of the most important collection that has ever been brought to the hammer at Christie's; and, in addition, the two Water-Colour Societies contrived, contrary to their usual policy, and as though by *malice prepense*, to hold their "private views" of the drawings (numbering upwards of 500) which form this year's collections, on the Saturday of the self-same week. The junior society was ill-advised in thus challenging inevitable comparisons; for, although a year or two back it seemed to be fast gaining on the parent body, the distance is again so perceptibly increased that no great injustice will be committed if the exigencies of our space compel us to postpone a detailed review of its present display till next week.

The Exhibition of the Old Society seems to be generally considered of quite average merit. The inspection, however, immediately before of many fine oil pictures is apt to render one somewhat insensible to the minor, more limited, or at least the less palpable, excellences of our water-colour art. Nearly all our younger water-colourists strive, it is true, to approximate the two methods—to extend the range of effect possible in the early system of transparent washes, and, by means of body colour, glazing, and so forth, to attain the force of oil painting through analogous technical processes. The result, however, is not only failure, but the reverse of what was intended. Invariably in a contemporary water-colour exhibition the drawings the weakest in their masses and general effect are those painted in what we may call the viscido-opaque manner. Drawings painted in this manner are usually recognisable by being mottled and cloudy, or as presenting the appearance of old tapestry (owing to the uncertain conduct of the discordant pigments), where they should be clearly massed in light and shade, or where minutiae should be merged in broad gradations. In the attempt to patch up the muddle the artist's attention is naturally absorbed in the contours and detached details, and so a habit is induced of copying Nature piecemeal instead of interpreting her as a whole. Our remarks receive strong confirmation from the contributions of most of the elder members, but especially from two drawings on an unusually large scale by Messrs. Carl Haag and Dobson. We allude to "Filial Love" (68)—a blind old sheikh being led by his son in the desert, by Carl Haag; and "Baby's Tea" (136)—a young rustic girl feeding her infant brother, by Mr. Dobson, R.A. These drawings approach the strength of oil; the first by its force of light and shade, the second by its breadth of colour; yet both are executed in the simplest transparent method. As, however, we are engraving these pictures, we shall have a further opportunity of discussing their technical qualities. To exemplify the richness of colouring also attainable in what may be called (though body colour is not excluded entirely) the "legitimate" practise of water-colour painting, we may point to the brilliant and animated contributions of the President—whom we have recently had occasion to congratulate on his receiving the honour of knighthood—a distinction understood to have been conferred both as a recognition of individual merit and of the importance of the branch of art of which this society is the leading representative. Sir John Gilbert's scene from "Twelfth Night" (237), where Malvolio remonstrates against the untimely and noisy carousing, in his mistress's house, of Sir Toby and his companions, is full of humour and character, as well as being rich and harmonious in colour. Stronger in its colouring, but with less tone, is Sir John's largest drawing, representing Louis XIV. transacting business with his Ministers in the apartments of Madame de Maintenon (111). The Grand Monarque turns dubiously to his more sagacious partner for her opinion; but, despite her modest diffidence, you see that the question under consideration has already been settled by her in private with the Minister charged therewith. It must be confessed, however, that scenes of vigorous and passionate action are better suited to the artist's style than subjects, such as this, demanding great finesse of expression. Other established favourites among the figure-painters follow their beaten paths. Mr. Topham alternates, as usual, between Spain and Wales, in "Preparing for the Fight" (21); "Outside a Posada" (30), with a girl dancing; and "Scene in Wales" (173), with figures crossing a rude bridge—the same type of face recurring in all localities, and the workmanship being, though spirited, slighter than usual, except, perhaps, in the first-named rather important example, where a matador is drinking a glass of wine before entering the bull-ring, while his mistress hangs apprehensively on his arm, and a mounted picador awaits him. Mr. Birket Foster sends two drawings, charmingly pretty combinations of rustic figures and landscape, as always—viz., the "Hay-makers" (11), a number of girls and children putting off in a punt to a hay-field on the opposite side of a stream; and "The Village Inn" (182), with a carter watering his team previous to refreshing himself. Both drawings, however, are a little cold in effect, and the want of tone allows the finishing with the point of the pencil to be too apparent. This elaborate finishing "stippling" has probably contributed to render the artist's works popular, as much as their more artistic qualities. It is, however, too uniform to truly express the ever-varied character of Nature's detail. That this finishing is in the nature of a mechanical process, like the routine set of tints in the drawings of Mr. Richardson, of this society, and those of Mr. Rowbotham, of the Institute, is shown by the success with which the mannerisms of all three painters are mimicked in chromolithography.

Mr. F. Walker, the leader of the younger men who are working the revolution in the practice of water-colour painting to which we have already alluded (and which might perhaps be partially traced to the later practice of Turner and William Hunt), has but one small, yet very striking, drawing, entitled "The Escape" (243)—two women are in a boat, rowed with

all their energy by two men through the green waves of deep ocean; they are making from captivity or some great danger; one woman has a pistol, and bears up like a heroine, the other buries her face in her companion's lap. We can admire the exquisitely delicate painting of the heads in this and other drawings by Mr. Walker without feeling any loss of relation or sacrifice of general truth. It is not so, however, with the works of most of his followers. Two faults are constantly presented—first, the embroilment of the opaque and transparent tints, arising from the effort to rival oil painting; secondly, hard, definite, unbroken outlines, resulting usually from previous practise of drawing on wood. Almost all the young artists to whom we refer commenced their career by designing for the wood engraver, and in turning to water colours they forget that they need no longer express themselves by lines but *should* employ broad tints. The reader may judge for himself how far our observations apply to the productions of Messrs. Pinwell, Houghton, Macbeth, and others here; and to those of Messrs. Herkomer, C. Green, and others, in the junior society. Mr. Pinwell contributes a large drawing, with some admirable passages and some strange peculiarities, illustrating the legend (which is unsupported by a particle of historical evidence) of the Saracen maiden who, after assisting Gilbert à Becket to escape from slavery in the Holy Land, followed him to London. She is entering the city at sundown, noticed by a number of characteristic figures, who pity or mock as she passes. Mr. Macbeth has a large drawing of an "Emigrant Receiving Mother and Sister in the Colonies" (76), a powerful but slightly theatrical work—the emigrant somehow fails to enlist the spectator's sympathies. Mr. Johnson's drawing (192) of a couple of old rival florists disputing about their fancies, to the amusement of two young ladies, is a slender subject rather formally composed. Mr. Houghton's "Useless Mouths" (104) shows a crowd of women, children, and aged persons being driven out of a besieged German town, and some humour is presumably to be extracted from the incident of a mailed warrior being unable to kiss his wife or lady-love owing to the enormous projection of his vizor. There is much refined beauty in Mr. North's small drawing of girls in a flower-garden, behind a cliff wall overlooking the sea (264), and in his "Wild Clematis in Early Spring" (249). The figure-subjects exhibited by Messrs. Shields, Lamont, Marks, W. Goodall, Marsh, and A. Frupp are comparatively unimportant.

In landscape the distinction between the old and new schools is less marked. Some artists still depend mainly on flat washes, others cut up their work into patches, or a universal fritter, to understand which demands almost impossible adjustments of one's optical foci. In the landscape department the society has lately elected two new associates—Messrs. Brierly and Whaithe, whose styles have no objectionable peculiarity, and who will doubtless prove creditable acquisitions. Mr. Oswald W. Brierly is a facile and vigorous sketcher; his practice has been chiefly as a marine painter, and his works evince extensive knowledge and observation. The sketches made by Mr. Brierly while accompanying the Prince of Wales to Egypt are well known. His largest drawing here, "Drake taking the Spanish galleon Capitana, one of the Armada, to Torbay" (201), shows a fine sense of grandeur and movement, but we almost prefer, for its truthful air, the scene from the South Sea Whale Fishery, with "Wales" (*sic* in catalogue) in sight" (35). Mr. H. Clarence Whaithe reminds us of Mr. S. Palmer, in "Olevano, Italy" (46) and "The Basilica of Constantine, Rome" (105), both gleaming in an intensely golden glow of sunset. But there are higher imaginative qualities in "The Coming Storm" (146), where the slanting clouds swooping earthward, the contorted skeleton branches of a clump of half-dead firs, the jagged lightning, the frightened sheep, even the zigzag road, unite to realise the terror of the darkling sky and the monitory blast that heralds the impending tempest.

The characteristics of several of the landscape-painters are so well known that it is unnecessary to dwell on them. It will suffice to say that Mr. G. Frupp continues to depict the mountains and moors of Scotland and the upper reaches of the Thames; Mr. Duncan represents "Dutch Fishing-Boats in a Gale" (4), "Landing Fish on the Sands at Whitby" (132), and, in "The Derelict" (93), gives an impressive version of a rather hackneyed subject; Mr. T. Danby finds in Welsh scenery the materials for sweet and elegant compositions, highly conventionalised in the direction of the "classic pastoral;" Mr. Dodgson has a study (more than usually solid) of the cliff strata at Whitby, entitled "The Grave of the Saurian" (234); Mr. Whittaker's "Valley of the Ogwen" (224) is more highly finished than usual; Mr. A. P. Newton appears to advantage; Mr. T. Davidson seems to be steadily gaining ground by dint of conscientious care and quiet fidelity; Mr. E. A. Goodall, in exchanging Italian for Egyptian scenery, has decidedly gained in vigour and artistic effectiveness; and Mr. C. Smith, besides a large representation of the Queen's visit to the Thanksgiving Service in St. Paul's (6), has a drawing of the Konigsee, near Berchtesgaden (65), which, in its reposeful breadth and freedom from adventitious aids of positive colour and artificial effects and strong contrasts, is the best work by the artist we have seen for some time. Mr. Bradley hardly maintains the position he had won among the animal-painters in his principal drawing (207) of a country lass giving a rosette to a waggoner for the head of the leader of the team. It need hardly be said that the horses are well drawn; but the colouring is hot, the execution too equal, and this, with an absence of breadth in light and shades, causes flatness and a want of aerial perspective. Mr. B. Willis's chief cattle-piece, entitled "A Welsh Homestead near Llandudno" (100), is a good average example. The architectural painters appear in their customary strength. Mr. Deane has several Italian subjects, including two views in St. Mark's, Venice, which (unlike most drawings of the same) are true to the general effect of the gloomy interior, though greater depth of shadow might be desiderated in the recesses. There is no lack of vigour and spirit in the picturesquely-handled studies by Mr. S. Read, drawn severally from St. Jacques, Antwerp, Nuremberg, Lincoln, and Westminster Abbey. These are what pictures of architecture should be—accurately yet freely descriptive without sacrifice of pictorial requirements. The artist has also courageously attempted to record the effect of the illumination of St. Paul's on Thanksgiving Night (203). Mr. J. Nash's Old English Halls and Mr. Burgess's Gothic buildings of Normandy and Nuremberg are likewise interesting works of this class.

Turning to landscape-painters of more recent standing, we must speak in terms of high praise of Mr. Powell's most important drawing of "A Channel Tug Making Up to a Dis-masted Ship" (177). This is one of the best, as it is one of the largest, marine drawings of realistic aim that we remember to have seen. Being, as we say, realistic in aim, it is a little hard in its intense grasp of fact; but few painters have so mastered the laws of wave-action, have so adequately rendered the weight and equipoise of great sea-billows, have so faithfully observed their changeful surfaces, and the play of light reflected and refracted from different parts of the sky along their crests and troughs. The heavy bank of storm-cloud is moving bodily away, leaving the sky, as it were, in wan, blank dismay; but we see how the wind still rages by the scurry of the

sea-foam and the downbeat of the smoke from the funnel of the tug. Mr. A. W. Hunt may be regarded as the leader of a section of our landscape-painters who, emulating Turner's developed middle style, aim at expressing or suggesting the infinite variety, beauty, and mystery in natural aspects and effects, though in doing so it may be that they lose their hold of those truths of generalisation which to ordinary perceptions are all important. Be this as it may, rare merits of refined sensitiveness of observation and feeling, together with great delicacy of execution, must be conceded to all Mr. Hunt's drawings here; notably the "Durham" (69), seen through pale, sunny haze; the "Bamborough" (229), and "Dol-lech, Capel Cûrig" (275). Mr. A. Goodwin follows in the same track, but is apt to be more vapid, broken, and unreal. The compensating qualities of refinement and delicacy are, however, to be found in his contributions, particularly the view of Abingdon Churchyard (15), with old men passing through the soft sunlight to afternoon prayers. Mr. Hales's art is of robust fibre, and he promises well in his "Glen Logan" (60). Lastly, Mr. Boyce employs consummate skill as a copyist to depict apparently those scenes or buildings which come readiest to hand, indifferent alike to their beauty or ugliness. It cannot be maintained that pathos is to be extracted from the mere photographic literal rendering of

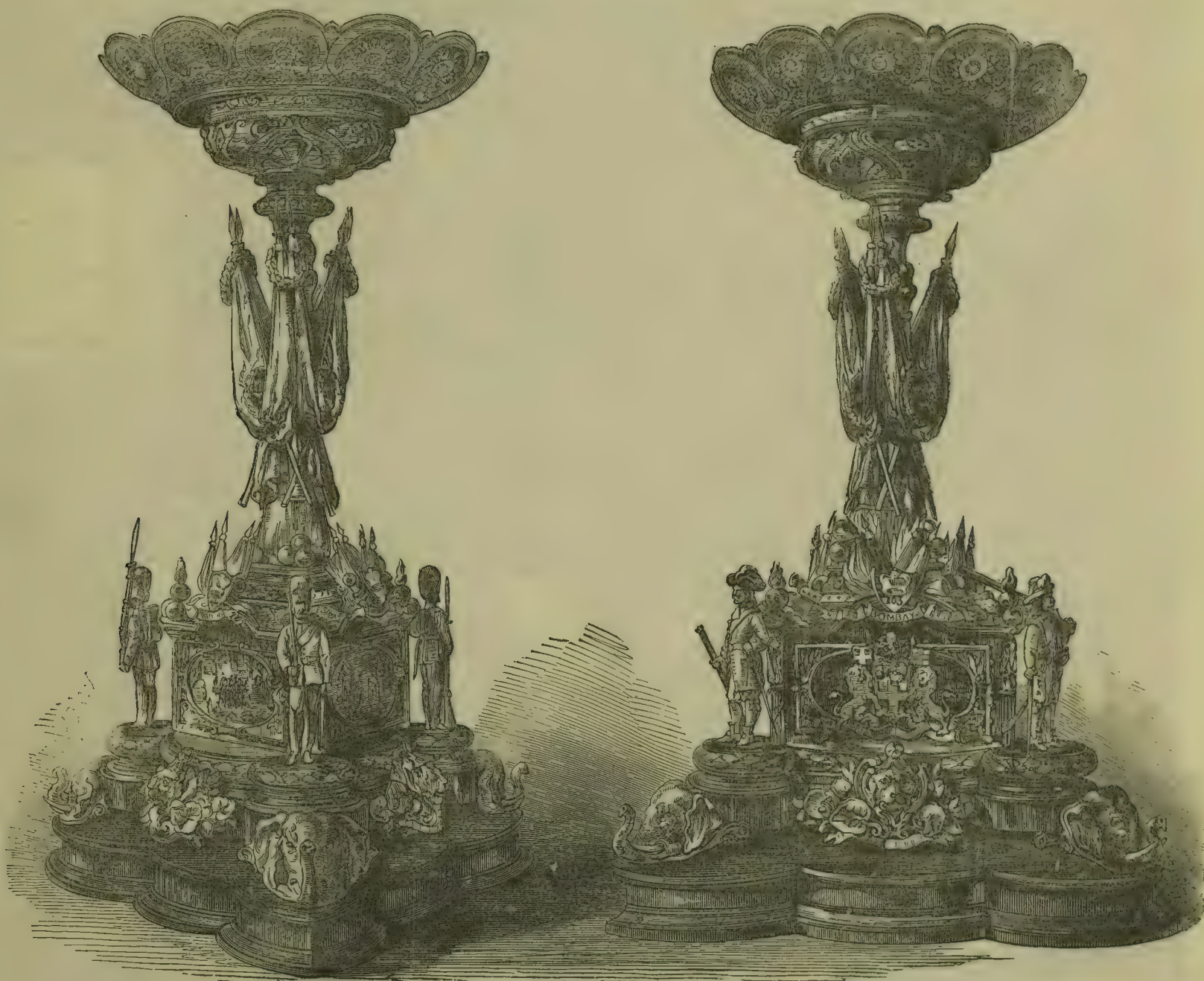
utterly commonplace and ignoble subjects. Of what interest, for example, except to the domestic feline tribe, is this view of the old tiles, garret windows, and gables of "The Bull Inn Yard, Ludlow" (94)?

Several specimens of English water-colour painters have recently been purchased for the Print-Room of the British Museum, including examples of J. F. Lewis, W. Alexander, Edridge, W. Anderson, Atkinson, Devis, and the drawing by E. Dayes, representing the interior of St. Paul's during the ceremonies of the thanksgiving for the restoration to reason of George III., 1789.

THE ROYAL BOMBAY FUSILIERS.

The officers' mess of the 103rd Regiment of Foot (Royal Bombay Fusiliers) has been presented with a magnificent set of table ornaments, in silver; the first large centrepiece given by Major-General Tapp, C.B.; the second large centrepiece, with two smaller pieces, given by subscription among the gentlemen formerly under his command. The Royal Bombay Fusiliers returned to England from India at the beginning of last year. General Tapp, their late commander, joined the "Old Toughs," as this regiment is familiarly called, so long

ago as 1822. The regiment was formed at the beginning of Charles II.'s reign, and first occupied Bombay in 1662, when that place was ceded to the English Crown as part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal, on her marriage with our King. A few years later the regiment was transferred to the service of the East India Company, under which it remained till after the Company's government was abolished, twelve or fourteen years ago. Thereupon, in 1862, the officers and soldiers of this Bombay regiment volunteered for the Line of the Queen's Army, in which they were incorporated anew, as the 103rd. Their historic achievements at Plassey and Buxar, at the storming of Seringapatam, and other actions in Mysore and the Carnatic, at Goojerat, Kirkee, and elsewhere in India, are commemorated by bas-reliefs, symbolic tokens, and inscriptions on the silver plate. The figures, which are carefully modelled, represent with accuracy the costumes of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, at different periods; as in the reign of Charles II., in 1839, under the company, and since the regiment has been added to the Royal Army. Elephants' and tigers' heads, lotus flowers and leaves, and a wreath of bays, with flags, weapons, and other military trophies, besides the armorial bearings of England and of the East India Company, make up the decorative design. The manufacturers are Messrs. London and Ryder.



MESS-TABLE ORNAMENTS FOR THE ROYAL BOMBAY FUSILIERS.

THE EAST LONDON CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

We heartily recommend to public charity the support of this institution, the "East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women," which is situated at Ratcliff-cross, near Stepney railway station, and close to the Thames, with its crowd of commercial shipping. It was started, about four years ago, by the enterprising benevolence of a newly-married pair, the late Mr. Nathaniel Heckford, sometime house-surgeon of the London Hospital, and his wife, a lady who had been a volunteer nurse in an East-End Cholera Hospital. With the aid of the Rev. S. Burnaby, Rector of Wapping, and a few other friends, they found means to purchase an old house, which they fitted up with ten beds for infant patients. They made their own abode in a single room on the premises; while Mr. Heckford took upon himself, unpaid, the duty of house-surgeon, and Mrs. Heckford that of matron. The institution grew, for its service was much wanted in that poor neighbourhood. An adjacent sail-loft, a building of three stories, was annexed to the house; and forty beds were provided, which were soon filled, as they have since continued to be, while many cases have been rejected for want of room. A dispenser and several nurses have been engaged. In July, 1870, Mr. Heckford, whose health had been completely broken down by his devoted labours, conveyed the property of the hospital to a committee of trustees. He and his wife then removed from the premises; and he died shortly before last Christmas—surely not having lived in vain, if his example be remembered, and if the good work he commenced obtain its due measure of substantial aid. The total number of patients treated since the opening of the hospital in January, 1868, is about 20,000, of whom 1460 were in-patients, the remainder out-patients. The number of in-patients received in the last twelvemonth (incomplete) since April 30, 1871, is 324, and the out-patients 6517. Not more than

thirty-four beds can at present be made up, while the applications to be admitted increase daily. The out-patient department, however, is a great boon to the neighbourhood: the number of new out-patients averages 500 a month. No charge whatever is made; the medicines and advice are supplied cost-free. Convalescent children are sent to different convalescent homes, at Tunbridge Wells, Brighton, Guildford, and St. Leonards. During the past year fifty-six children have been sent to these places, as against nineteen in the year before. A gentleman who wishes his name to be kept secret has lately offered to establish, near London, a convalescent home where he will always keep ten patients of the East London Children's Hospital free of charge. The institution, of which Lord Enfield, M.P., is President, and Mr. F. Peek and Mr. W. R. Winch are Vice-Presidents, is directed by a general committee, with a committee of management that meets weekly, including some of the shipowners and other men of business in the district, the clergy, and medical men. The ordinary annual expenditure is about £2800. Mr. E. S. Norris, of Shadwell, is treasurer; the Rev. Sherrard Burnaby is honorary secretary; and Mr. Ashton Warner, at the hospital, is acting secretary. The house surgeon is Mr. J. Lawrence Bullock; Dr. R. Barnes, Dr. Andrew Clark, Mr. Shillitoe, Mr. Cesar, Baron von Seydewitz, and others are of the medical staff. The annual meeting of the supporters of this institution will take place at the London Tavern next Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock. It is proposed to appeal to public liberality for a fund to build a new hospital, at a cost of £10,000, upon a site in Broad-street, Shadwell, to be purchased for £1900 from the Peabody trustees. This will give accommodation for one hundred in-patients; and every visitor to the present hospital must be convinced that, notwithstanding the skill and care of its internal arrangements, the rickety old buildings at Ratcliff-cross are not suitable. Our Artist, in the drawing we have engraved for this Number, gives a view of the scene in one of

the wards, and the little patients, some in their beds, others on the floor, with their simple playthings; for it is a great point to amuse them. This may remind some readers of the interesting description written by Dickens in *All the Year Round* for Dec. 19, 1868, after his visit to the East London Children's Hospital.

On Thursday Lord William Lennox delivered a lecture on "John Bunyan and 'The Pilgrim's Progress,'" at Birstall; and on the following day gave his "Personal Reminiscences of Wellington," at Dr. Dyson's Collegiate School, Bradford.

The inhabitants of Kidderminster have decided to erect by subscription a public memorial, which will probably take the form of a statue, to Richard Baxter, who passed sixteen years of his ministry in that town.

The funeral of Mr. Samuel Bamford, the Lancashire Radical, author of the book entitled "Passages in the Life of a Radical," and other works, took place last Saturday, at Middleton, in the presence of several thousand spectators. Mr. Bamford died at the age of eighty-four years, on Saturday, the 13th inst. Nearly 400 persons preceded the hearse, five abreast, after whom came mourning-coaches and nearly forty other carriages of various descriptions. The service was conducted by the Rev. Waldegrave Brewster, the rector, who, in consequence of the coldness of the weather, read most of the service within the church. The rector followed a suggestion made by the Bishop of Manchester in a letter published on Saturday, by reading various extracts from Bamford's "Life of a Radical," in which the writer urged the importance of a closer union between the several ranks of society "the rich," he wrote, "have been as unfortunate in their ignorance of your worth as you (the working classes) have in the absence of their friendship. All ranks have been in error as respects their relative obligations, and prejudice has kept them strangers apart."

THE EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

EXPANSION BY HEAT.

Professor Tyndall, LL.D., F.R.S., began his second lecture, on Thursday week, the 18th inst., by describing the very ingenious method adopted by Sir Joseph Whitworth to obtain perfectly flat surfaces, or true planes. He then exhibited a micrometer gauge in which these planes are employed, measuring even to the 40,000th part of an inch, and by which he was enabled to demonstrate the expansion caused in a bar of bismuth by merely grasping it with the hand. Proceeding next to liquids, he stated that their expansion by heat is greater than that of solids; and, adverting to the statement that cohesion is predominant in solids, absent in liquids, and negative in gases, he corrected it by asserting that liquids may become strongly cohesive, since the cohesion of the molecules of water is very great when deprived of air. He then exhibited in a V-shaped tube some water from which the air had been expelled by long-continued boiling. This gave a metallic sound when shaken, and adhered to the side of the tube when reversed, thus disobeying the law of gravitation. He then referred to the experiments of Donny, who found that water which had lost its air by boiling could be raised to the temperature of 270 deg. Fahrenheit, and then explosion, and not ebullition, took place. Faraday, said Dr. Tyndall, who knew well the extraordinary power possessed by bodies while crystallising of excluding all foreign substances, and who knew also that air is effectually excluded from pure ice, procured water more free from air than Donny's, by melting ice surrounded by oil, and obtained results precisely the same on the application of heat. These experiments were repeated by Dr. Tyndall most successfully; and, after exhibiting the flowers with six petals produced by heat on a slab of ice, he stated that a sound was distinctly heard when the vacuum space forming the centre of the flower was created. The effect of heat and cold upon alcohol, causing its expansion and contraction in a glass tube, was shown upon the screen, and it was stated that pure alcohol has never yet been solidified. The action of cold upon water was next considered and illustrated. It was shown, in a most interesting manner, that when water is exposed to a freezing mixture contraction sets in, but stops after a few minutes at about 39 deg. Fahrenheit; it soon after begins to expand, and continues to do so until frozen. This exception to the law that bodies expand by heat Rumford regarded as a remarkable instance of design in Infinite Wisdom, since to it is due the preservation of animal life in water. After stating that this is not the only instance (since bismuth also expands when crystallising), Dr. Tyndall concluded his lecture by suggesting the causes of the phenomenon to be the movement of the molecules under the influence of the forces of polar attraction and gravitation.

SULPHUROUS IMPURITY IN COAL GAS—HOW REMOVABLE.

Mr. A. Vernon Harcourt, F.R.S., secretary of the Chemical Society, gave a discourse, illustrated by experiments and diagrams, on the sulphur in coal gas, and the means of removing it, at the Friday evening meeting, on the 19th inst. He began by stating that all flames are gas flames; but that the gas which burns above the wick of a candle or oil-lamp is formed as it is burnt by the action of the heat of the flame on the grease or oil. Coal gas is formed by the similar process of heating coal, which contains the same elements as grease and coal, associated with other elements, among which is sulphur in a proportion varying from 0.5 to 1.5 or even 2 per cent, existing chiefly as iron pyrites, a glittering mineral often to be seen on the surface of lumps of coal. At the gasworks the coal is burnt in retorts, which are long ovens heated to a bright redness, with a pipe attached to carry off the gas. One third of the coal passes off as gas, and two thirds remain behind as coke, which is raked out of the retorts. Of the sulphur, part remains in the coke and part with the two principal elements of the gas—carbon and hydrogen. Much the greater part is combined with hydrogen, forming sulphuretted hydrogen, which has the property of blackening lead compounds, and which dissolves slowly in water but quickly in a solution of ammonia. A considerable part of this sulphur-impurity is removed in the "condensers" and "scrubbers" by the action of water and ammonia; but if gas be too much washed it gives less light when burnt, and all washing injures it. To complete the removal of sulphuretted hydrogen, the gas is passed through "purifiers," large boxes containing either lime or oxide of iron. Lime is generally the cheapest material, and is perfectly effectual; but when it has been saturated with sulphuretted hydrogen it is offensive, and in town creates a nuisance. Oxide of iron stops this foul gas equally well; and when taken out of the purifiers is no nuisance, and becomes fit for use over and over again—for twenty times or more. But these substances have no action upon the other sulphur-impurity in coal gas, termed bisulphide of carbon, and no process is at present applied for removing it. As to the amount of injury caused by burning gas containing sulphur in our houses, there is some uncertainty. Where special arrangements are made for carrying off the products of combustion no harm can be done, and very little, if any, in well-ventilated rooms, as the sulphur burns to form sulphurous acid, a gas which is removed by ventilation. But a small part of this is converted into sulphuric acid, which is corrosive, and has been proved to destroy the leather binding of books and the canvas of pictures; and, if gas is to be burnt as freely as oil or candles, it is essential that the amount of sulphur in it should be very small. Mr. Vernon-Harcourt explained a method by which the amount of sulphur might be reduced to about one fifth of the minimum which has recently been fixed—namely, about thirty grains in one hundred cubic feet. This plan consists in passing the gas through tubes filled with fragments of iron and heated to redness. He showed that when dry hydrogen, mixed with the vapour of bisulphide of carbon, is passed through a glass tube, and the tube is heated, sulphuretted hydrogen is formed, and that the same formation of sulphuretted hydrogen takes place when coal-gas is passed through a heated tube. To prove that such an application of heat as even causes a deposition of carbon need not impair the illuminating power of gas, he compared two jets of flame, one that of burning marsh-gas, the other that of marsh-gas decomposed by the heat of the electric flame. Although the one sample of gas had been nearly doubled in volume by the action of the spark, it burnt more brightly than the original gas. It was also shown, by means of a jet-photometer, that no difference could be observed between the illuminating power of coal-gas which had passed through an iron tube filled with nails and heated to redness and that of ordinary gas. Part of the gas which had passed through the heated tube was burnt in an apparatus called a sulphur-test, and the amount of sulphuric acid which it yielded was finally compared with the amount, five times as great, yielded by ordinary gas.

Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., vice-president, was in the chair.

THE STAR DEPTHS.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor, hon. secretary R.A.S., began his second lecture, on Saturday last, by stating that, until quite

recently the inferences based by astronomers on the estimates of star distances related to the quantity of light given out by the stars. They were quite sure that our sun, placed where the nearest fixed star is, would shine only as a low first-magnitude star, and that thus the stars are clearly comparable with our sun in brightness. But it was not quite so clear that in bulk and mass also the stars are like our sun. Dr. Whewell, indeed, in his "Plurality of Worlds," distinctly challenged the inferences of astronomers as to the real nature of the stars, saying that the stars might be mere lights, however splendid, and not, like the sun, vast orbs capable of ruling schemes of dependent worlds by their attraction and of supplying the heat necessary for the wants of living creatures. Spectroscopic astronomy had, however, met this argument. It had shown that the stars are bodies glowing with intensity of heat; that their light, like the sun's, passes through wonderfully complex atmospheres in which many peculiar elements—iron, sodium, hydrogen, and others—are present in the form of vapour. Mr. Proctor then adduced the observations of Dr. Huggins, exhibiting the spectrum of Aldebaran, Sirius, and others, and compared them with the more widely ranging but less exact researches of Father Secchi, at Rome. He also pointed out how we can recognise amid the star depths a variety of structure with a general unity of design. Precisely as there are stars which are larger or smaller than the sun, so there are star-suns whose light shines through more or less complex atmospheres. In illustration of this part of his lecture, Mr. Proctor exhibited upon the screen some of the photographs taken during the recent eclipse, remarking that, without doubt, each one of the stars is surrounded by a corona as remarkable in structure as that which encircles our own sun. He then passed to the consideration of the double stars, and of the variety of arrangement among such systems, as well in distribution as in colour.

Mr. Edward B. Tylor, F.R.S., will, on Tuesday next, commence a course of six lectures on the Development of Belief and Custom among the Lower Races of Mankind.

The discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, May 3, will be given by Mr. William Spottiswoode, Treas. R.S. and R.I., on the Optical Phenomena produced by Crystals submitted to Circularly Polarised Light.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

A change in the arrangements, deferring the début of Madame Saar, leaves us little to record of this establishment, at which repetition performances have chiefly prevailed since our last notice. On Monday Madame Pauline Lucca resumed the character of Margherita in "Faust" with all her wonted dramatic and vocal power; and Signor Nicolini, as the hero thereof, maintained, if he did not enhance, the favourable impression which he had previously made by his performances, already commented on, in "Les Huguenots" and "La Favorita."

On Tuesday "Le Nozze di Figaro" displayed Madame Lucca's powers in musical comedy—the repetition of her well-known representation of the Page, Cherubino, having been characterised by all its former vocal charm and dramatic humour. The cast in both the last-named performances was the same as heretofore, with the exception of the appearance of Signor Caravaglia as Valentino and the Count.

The first of this year's concerts given in the Floral Hall, adjoining the Royal Italian Opera House, took place on Saturday afternoon, when most of the great singers of Mr. Gye's establishment contributed to the performance of a long and varied programme, the details of which are too familiar to need specification. Mlle. Albani sang, although still suffering from the indisposition which has recently interfered with her stage appearances. Sir J. Benedict and Signori Vianesi and Beviniani were the conductors.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

Here also the performances have consisted chiefly of repetitions of operas cast as recently noticed, including "La Sonnambula" and "La Figlia del Reggimento," with Mlle. Marimon as the heroine in each. On Monday "Semiramide" was given, the work with which Rossini's Italian career closed, in 1823, and which, like all his previous productions, was far transcended by his grand French opera "Guillaume Tell," brought out at Paris six years later. The value of Madame Trebelli-Bettini's rich quality of voice and fluent vocalisation is especially evidenced in the florid music of Arsace in "Semiramide," which was again given by the singer with the same charm as in previous seasons, especially in her cavatina "Ah! quel giorno," and in the two duets "Bella imago," with Assur, and "Ebben a te ferisci," with Semiramide. The last-named character was sustained by Mlle. Titiens, as on many former occasions, with a grandeur of declamation and a tragic passion which are now rare on the opera stage. In the duet already mentioned, in Semiramide's bravura air "Bel ragazzo," and in other instances, the great singer and actress were again apparent. Signor Agnesi's Assur was again a valuable feature in the cast, which included, also as before, the efficient co-operation of Signor Foli as Oro, Signor Rinaldini as Idreno, and Signor Casaboni as the spectre of Nino.

The sixteenth series of Saturday Afternoon Concerts at the Crystal Palace closed last week with the twenty-sixth performance, the programme of which was well worthy of the occasion. Beethoven's ninth and last symphony, that in which he devoted the final movement to a setting of Schiller's "Ode to Joy," was very finely given, especially in its orchestral portions. The enormous difficulties of the vocal writing, both for solo singers and chorists, were encountered with more than ordinary success by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and the Crystal Palace choir. The graceful cantata, "Spring's Message" ("Frühlings-Botschaft"), by Niels Gade, was given for the first time here. It is written entirely for chorus and orchestra; and, although not possessing so much individuality of style as many other of the composer's works, has sufficient grace and beauty to render it welcome. The orchestral details show the skilled hand of one who has earned a special reputation by his symphonies, the first of his eight works of this kind having gained the warm approval and friendship of Mendelssohn, traces of whose influences are observable in the cantata now referred to. A young violoncellist—M. Cros St. Ange—made a very successful first appearance in a long, dry, and uninteresting solo by Goltermann, in which the player manifested great powers of execution and a clear and liquid tone. The concert commenced with Mendelssohn's overture to the operetta, "Son and Stranger," and included vocal solos by the singers mentioned above. The usual supplemental concert will be given to-day for the benefit of Mr. Manns, the conductor.

The twenty-first season of the New Philharmonic concerts commenced last week with a programme that was especially

strong in its instrumental features, having included Wagner's overture to his "Der Fliegende Holländer," Mendelssohn's "Reformation Symphony," a concerto for the violin, and one for the pianoforte. The symphony, notwithstanding its great and many beauties, and the excellence of the orchestra, conducted by Dr. Wyld, was far less effective than usual. One of the most successful performances of the evening was that of Mozart's violin concerto in D—a comparatively early work, belonging to the year 1775, full of interest and beauty, especially in its melodious middle movement, a charming "Andante," which was particularly applauded; the other portions having also elicited strong manifestations of pleasure. The close of the concerto was followed by two recalls of the player, Madame Camilla Urso, whose playing exhibited a fine quality of tone, taste and expression, and highly cultivated mechanism, which latter was especially displayed in the introduced elaborate cadenzas. Another effective performance was that of Signor Rendano, a young pianist, who executed Chopin's second concerto with such power in the bravura passages, and so much grace and refinement in the more delicate portions, as to render the excessive difficulties and somewhat laboured style of the work more attractive than usual. This artist was also greatly and deservedly applauded. Mlle. Sessi, who was the vocalist, gave the scena from "Der Freischütz" with great success, but was seized with sudden indisposition on attempting to comply with an encore of a valse aria by Mattei.

Mr. Sims Reeves's annual concert drew a crowded audience to St. James's Hall on Monday evening, when the eminent tenor sang several of his most popular pieces, with the usual result of tremendous applause and attempts to encore each. That grand piece of declamation from Handel's "Samson," "Total Eclipse," Blumenthal's song "The Message," Sullivan's "Once Again," and Brahms's "Death of Nelson" were given with that admirable appreciation of their different styles which is one of the many high merits of Mr. Reeves's singing. Other interesting vocal performances were contributed by Mlle. Marimon, Misses Edith Wynne, Blanche Cole, and D'Alton, Madame Patey, Messrs. E. Lloyd and Maybrick; and M. Gustav Pradeau made a successful first appearance here as a pianist, his execution of two solos having met with great applause and an encore.

The annual concert of Mr. Austin, the efficient and courteous manager of St. James's Hall, took place on Thursday week, when, although Mlle. Sessi and Mr. Sims Reeves were absent on account of illness, many other eminent artists contributed to an interesting and attractive entertainment. Sir J. Benedict conducted.

The annual concert of Miss Helen Hogarth (Mrs. R. C. Roney) was held on Saturday afternoon at the Hanover-square Rooms; and, notwithstanding the absence, from indisposition, of two popular vocalists, the programme and its performance were of such high interest as to satisfy all reasonable expectations. Besides other singers, more or less known, Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Misses J. Sherrington, D'Alton, Poyntz, and R. Doria gave effect to a varied selection of vocal music. There were also some excellent instrumental performances—Mendelssohn's pianoforte trio, by Mr. Coenen, Mr. Val Nicholson, and Mr. Edward Howell, the latter of whom also displayed his fine tone, style, and execution in two pieces for the violoncello, solo. Signor Tito Mattei played some of his own compositions with brilliant effect; and that rising young pianist Miss Linda Scates played effectively two solo pieces. Miss Georgina Weil also played a pianoforte piece; Mr. Val Nicholson a violin solo; and Mr. John Thomas exhibited his well-known skill as a harpist by a fantasia on his instrument.

The presentation of the scroll containing the list of subscribers to the Bennett testimonial took place yesterday (Friday) week. The testimonial has taken the shape of an endowment of a biennial male scholarship in the Royal Academy of Music—of which Sir W. Sterndale Bennett is Principal—and of an annual prize to a female student of that institution. On the occasion referred to, the Attorney-General presided, and made the presentation in an excellent and appropriate speech, which was briefly acknowledged by Sir Sterndale Bennett, other speeches having been made by Mr. G. and Mr. W. Macfarren, Mr. H. Leslie, and Mr. J. Hullah. Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's overture "The Naiads" was admirably played by the Philharmonic band, conducted by Mr. Cusins, and two of the composer's part-songs were sung by the excellent choir of Mr. H. Leslie, who directed them. The occasion was altogether one of rare interest, and attracted a large gathering that completely filled the great room of St. James's Hall.—The scholarship was competed for on Saturday last, at the Royal Academy of Music, in Tenterden-street, Hanover-square. The results were as follow:—Master Tobias Matthay (elected); Mr. Walter Fitton, Mr. G. F. Hatton, and Mr. Joseph Ridgway, highly commended.

A banquet was given, at the Albion Tavern, last week, to celebrate the recent knighthood of Sir John Goss—Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., in the chair.

THE THEATRES.

A new burlesque, entitled "The Last of the Barons," has been produced, with great success, at the little theatre in the Strand, where in general a company is formed peculiarly adapted for the performance of extravaganzas. In such cases as that before us, where an historical and romantic association is invoked, the writer specially arranges his materials so as to make them distort both the history and the romance to which they allude, and that to such an extent that the distortion not only caricatures, but falsifies, both fact and fiction. Mr. Du Terreaux has employed his privilege, and has presented his public with a work in which English words and English incidents are tortured so as to serve secondary purposes that happen to be within the scope of the author's purpose. Extravagance has been successfully aimed at, and the ridiculous found in the most unlikely allusions. Song and dance lend their aid, and the result is a great spectacular success. Five scenes serve to dispose the action within the number of compartments which burlesque-writers appear to regard as legitimate, an arrangement which gives them the chance of more than one climax. The Tower of London, a chamber in the same, Clerkenwell-green, Westminster Palace, and the battle-field at Barnet. Such are the localities. All manner of anomalies and anachronisms are enacted in them; the old and the new are curiously blended, eccentric impersonations combine the vulgar and heroic, and political satire is disguised in apparent absurdities, provoking a laugh in an audience disposed to be merry where the grave statesman would knit his brow and stultify himself with anxious meditation. The topics of the day are indeed treated in a scene between Sir Marmaduke Neville (Miss Emma Chambers) and Lord Hastings (Miss Amy Sheridan). The duet in which this task is accomplished is lively and effective. The revolutionary gathering on Clerkenwell-green affords opportunity for the display of ancient sports and pastimes; and some picturesque groups, as well as many

bustling changes, are the result. The King-maker, Warwick, disguised as a dancing bear (Mr. Atkins), arrives, and, after nearly causing a row, withdraws, to get drunk with King Edward (Mr. E. Terry), in Westminster Palace, and sing no end of ditties, until they resolve to retire in a "Go-to-bed Chorus." The final battle is fiercely fought, though the weapons used, such as toasting-forks, umbrellas, and bellows, are scarcely appropriate. Mr. Du Terraux had reason to be satisfied with the reception accorded, and had to bow his acknowledgments before the curtain.

We have also to report that at the Queen's Knowles's great tragedy of "Virginus" has been performed, and is designed to alternate with that of "Cymbeline." Mr. Ryder, as the father, acts with much energy and judgment, and Miss Hodson is one of the most interesting of Virginias. Mr. Henry Marston as Siccus Dentatus showed how advantageous it is to seek for such parts the interpretation of experienced actors. Nothing could have been finer or truer.

Mr. Creswick has returned from America, and appeared at the Surrey, on Saturday, in the part of Hamlet. He played with great earnestness and sincerity, and deserved the applause with which he was greeted. His engagement is only for a limited number of nights.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EX-BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH.

The Right Rev. Thomas Vowler Short, D.D., late Bishop of St. Asaph, died recently. He was born Sept. 16, 1790, son of the Ven. William Short, Archdeacon of Cornwall, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Tillman Hodgkinson, Rector of Sarsden. Educated at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford (where he was contemporary with Dean Milman, Bishop Hampden, Dr. Arnold, and other celebrities). He took his B.A. degree in 1812, was ordained, and shortly afterwards made Censor and Tutor of Christ Church and Curate of Cowley. He was for two years a public examiner in his University, and in 1821 was appointed Oxford Preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. He subsequently became Rector of Stockleigh Pomeroy, in 1823; Rector of Kingsworthy, near Winchester, in 1826; and Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, in 1834. He was consecrated, in 1841, to the Bishopric of Sodor and Man, and was translated, in 1846, to that of St. Asaph, from which he retired in 1869. His Lordship was the author of several theological and other works; amongst others, of "Sermons on Some of the Fundamental Truths of Christianity," "Sketch of the History of the Church of England to the Revolution," &c. He married, Feb. 26, 1833, Mary, daughter of Charles Davies, Esq., and widow of the Rev. John Josias Conybeare; but had no issue.

MR. SINGLETON, OF ACLARE.

Henry Corbet Singleton, Esq., of Aclare, in the county of Meath, died on the 15th inst., at 27, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin. He was born Dec. 27, 1806, the eldest son of Francis Corbet, Esq., of Aclare (who assumed by Royal license, 1820, the surname of Singleton, in compliance with the will of his great-granduncle, the Right Hon. Henry Singleton, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Ireland), by Frances, his wife, daughter of Joseph Deane, Esq., M.P. of Terenure, in the county of Dublin. Mr. Singleton was formerly in the 7th Dragoon Guards, and was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Meath, for which county he was High Sheriff in 1842. He married, Sept. 7, 1833, Jane Perceval Compton, youngest daughter of the late General William Loftus, and had five sons and four daughters; his eldest son is Captain Henry Corbet Singleton, 30th Regiment.

THE REV. H. BELLAIRS.

The Rev. H. Bellairs, one of the Trafalgar veterans, died, on the 17th inst., in his eighty-second year, at his residence near Torquay. He was the third son of A. Walford Bellairs, Esq., Uffington, in the county of Lincoln, descended from the Bellairs of Kirkley Bellairs, in the county of Leicester, seated there early in the twelfth century. At the age of thirteen he entered the Navy, as midshipman, on board H.M.S. Spartiate, and was present, and twice wounded, at Trafalgar, for which he received a sword from the Patriotic Fund and a medal from the Sovereign. He and his brother, the late Sir William Bellairs, afterwards held commissions in the 15th Hussars; and subsequently he entered holy orders, and became Rector of Bedworth, in the county of Warwick, Vicar of Hunsingore, in the county of York, Hon. Canon of Worcester Cathedral, and one of the oldest magistrates for the county of Warwick. He married, May 30, 1811, Dorothy, youngest daughter (and co-heir with Mary, first wife of Field-Marshal the Earl of Strathford, and Sarah, wife of Captain Carmichael, 9th Dragoons) of Peter Mackenzie, Esq., of Grove House, Middlesex, by whom he leaves a large family, the eldest of whom is the Rev. Henry Walford Bellairs, Vicar of Nuneaton.

MR. WESTMACOTT.

Mr. Richard Westmacott, R.A., the sculptor, died on the 19th inst. He was the eldest son of the late Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A., and was born in London in 1799. In 1820 he went to Italy, and studied there six years; not, however, under a master. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1827; he was elected an Associate in 1838, and full member in 1849. Amongst his best ideal works are "The Cymbal-Player" (1832), in the Duke of Devonshire's collection; "Venus and Ascanius" and "Venus Instructing Cupid," alto-relievos, in Lord Ellesmere's gallery; "Paolo and Francesca" (1838), an alto-relievo, in Lord Lansdowne's possession; "Blue Bell" (1836) and "The Butterfly" (1838) graceful bas-reliefs in Lord Ellesmere's collection. The sculptor excelled in religious and monumental works. Among the best examples are the "Angel Watching," part of a large monumental group to the Ashburton family (1812), "Go and Sin No More" (1850); the recumbent monumental figure of the Archbishop of Canterbury (1850), in Canterbury Cathedral; and one of the late Earl Hardwick, at Wimpole. He was almost exclusively engaged on monumental works and busts during the latter part of his career as a working sculptor; but for many years before his death Mr. Westmacott employed much of his time in teaching the theory of his art by lectures and writings. Many of his lectures have been published. The tendency of all his teaching was to maintain the superiority of the classical style, which also he followed in practice. Mr. Westmacott's death will leave a perceptible blank in the London art-world, and his loss will be deplored by a large circle of friends. Mr. J. Sherwood Westmacott, the sculptor, is a cousin of the deceased.

Mrs. Ann Gilchrist died at Canterbury, yesterday week, at the advanced age of 102 years and four months. She retained her mental faculties up to the last.

The Sustentation Fund of the Irish Presbyterian Church has been so successful that a supplemental dividend for the year to the extent of £13 above the sum formerly received under the Regium Donum has been granted to each minister.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

PONTO.—We must admit that your solution of Problem 1466 by 1. P takes R &c., appears to us indisputable, although we believe the author had an eye to that solution, and thought he had effectually prevented it.

BEGINNER.—We cannot afford space for such an explanation. You must seek it in some elementary treatise on the game.

T. H. ROBILLARD, Montreal.—Y; perfectly correct.

W. AILEY, H. C., and W. D. E.—We fail to see any mate in Problem 1463, beginning with 1. Kt takes Kt (double ch).

G. NIVEN.—W. T. Pierce—F. Thompson, Derby—J. Pretti—F. H. B.—Received with thanks.

JASK, Persian Gulf.—Nos. 1 and 8 are very fair. The rest are much below publication standard. In future contributions of a kindred description be good enough to make a diagram of each position, and write the solution on the back of it.

J. SOWDEN.—Neat and compactly arranged, though not first class.

W. T. PIERCE.—No. 22 appears to us one of your best inventions. If, upon re-examination, it prove correct, we shall have much pleasure in giving it publicity.

S. K. DASH.—They are correct, but the construction is insufficient.

COLONYA.—The problem in four moves is somewhat too easy.

C. P.—It is moderately good, and gives promise of something much better from the same hand.

W. A. SHINKMAN.—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 have been marked for insertion.

J. PIERCE.—No. 4 is not first rate; the other strikes us as very good.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1468 has been received from Imann—G. G. Heywood—N. B.—G. C. L.—Keith and Kate—Cruz del Campo—M. M. P. Alexander—Percy—D. G.—Box and Cox—Philip—Omega—B. A.—W. R. T.—Vandred and Man Friday—H. B.—A. F.—L. M. N.—Harry—G. Barnard—Charley—T. W., Canterbury.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1469.

Black plays first.

BLACK. WHITE. BLACK. WHITE.
1. P to K 7th (dis. ch) K moves
2. P "Queens," giving ch Kt to B sq
3. New Queen takes Kt (ch) B to Kt sq
4. Q takes B. Mate.

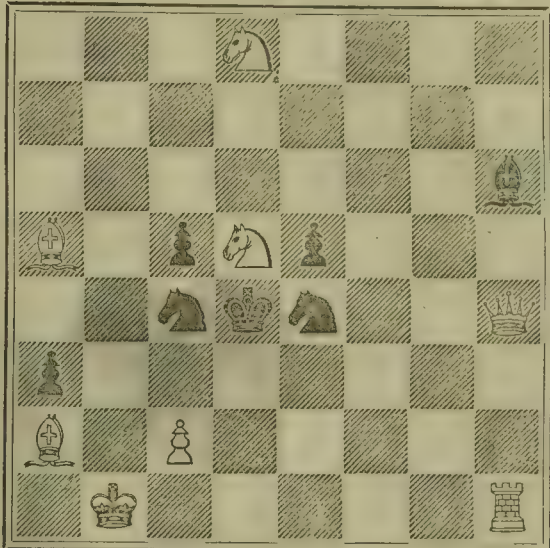
White plays first.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q takes Kt Qt to Q 5th (best)
2. R takes Q R takes Q
Here also Black has a number of defensive moves, but none better than the one given.
3. Kt to K B 6th (ch) K to K 3rd
4. R to K B 4th, dis. checkmate.

PROBLEM No. 1470.

By Mr. H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

THE KNIGHT'S TOUR.

No. IX.

igh	sw	nce	sba	hou	own	sra	upo
van	nda	tan	oti	dla	dow	rof	kn
ing	ryl	ish	ome	its	you	nit	hit
eda	otc	ing	tar	sbr	wit	sil	joy
ugh	ofs	tye	lln	ent	acr	owy	our
tid	wwi	the	own	wai	leh	li	ith
mis	hro	gfo	tte	utu	etf	you	out
rno	ono	tyf	art	lon	lly	rew	ght

A solution is requested.

CHESS AT LYONS.

An elegant little Partle between Messrs. CHARPINE and MORIAU, two young amateurs of Lyons.—(K's Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. C.) BLACK (Mr. M.) WHITE (Mr. C.) BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th P takes P
3. B to Q B 4th Kt to Q B 3rd
This is an unusual line of defence, but Mr. Moriau thinks it deserving attention.
4. P to Q 4th Q to K R 5th (ch).
5. K to B sq P to K Kt 4th
6. Kt to K B 3rd Q to K R 4th
7. P to K R 4th Jt to K Kt 2nd
8. Kt to Q B 3rd P to K R 3rd
9. Kt to Q 5th Kt to K B 3rd
10. Kt takes P (ch) K to Q sq
11. Kt takes Q R
Mr. Charpine's impetuous attack was, no doubt, very pleasant to him; but it was evidently made without consideration, and such violent delights have often violent ends.
11. Kt takes K P
The turn of the scale.
12. B to K 2nd He had better have played P to Q B 3rd.
12. Kt to Kt 6th (ch) Kt takes Q P
13. K to Kt sq
14. K to B 2nd
15. P takes P
Mr. Moriau thinks his opponent had nothing better to do; for if—
15. R to K sq B to Q 5th (ch)
16. Kt takes B Kt to K 5th (ch)
17. K to B sq Kt from K 2nd to Kt 6th (ch)
18. K to K Kt sq Q takes P, and wins.
15. Kt takes R (ch) R to K sq (ch)
16. K takes Kt R to K sq (ch)
17. K to B sq
17. Kt to Q 2nd Kt to K B 7th
18. Q to K Kt sq Kt to K 5th (ch)
19. K to Q 3rd Q to K Kt 3rd, and Black must win.
17. Kt to Kt 6th (ch) B to Q 5th (ch)
18. K to B 2nd Q takes Q, mating next move.
19. Kt takes B

REPORTED DEATH OF MR. C. F. DE JAEINISCH, THE CELEBRATED CHESS AUTHOR.—We have just heard, with deep regret, a rumour that our old and valued contributor, M. Jaenisch, died recently in St Petersburg. As, however, the foreign papers contain no mention of the sad report, we await its confirmation before commenting upon the obligations all chessplayers owe to the distinguished author of the "Analyse Nouvelle des Ouvertures du Jeu des Echecs."

EAST VERSUS WEST OF SCOTLAND.—Amateurs desirous of being present at this great tourney should bear in mind that it will positively be fought on Saturday next, May 4. According to the latest arrangements, it has been settled that twenty-two pairs of combatants shall contend in the Balmoral Hotel, Edinburgh, and ten pairs in the rooms of the Glasgow Chess Club, Royal Bank-place.

"STEALING AWAY."

It is the opinion of many an English gentleman that, if you search the world over, you will nowhere fall in with so fine a sport, in any and every particular, as foxhunting, from find to finish. For true, unalloyed, health-giving pleasure, he will say it excels every other pastime. To illustrate the high opinion which George III. entertained of this noble pursuit, we may cite an observation made by his Majesty at a review of the Windsor Forest Yeomanry Cavalry. Calling the attention of Princess Mary to the corps, the good-humoured Monarch exclaimed, "Fine fellows, fine fellows! eh? How do you like them? Fine fellows, noble fellows! eh? Foxhunters! foxhunters, every man of them!" What greater compliment could have been paid to foxhunting, or more expressive of real approbation? Shakespeare, Milton, and Pope, as well as Somerville and other English poets, have eulogised the chase; but few have done more justice to it than Mathew Green, a writer not generally known, and one to whom that surly lexicographer Doctor Johnson churlishly refused a place among the British poets. In his "Remedies for Spleen" the following lines occur:—

Hunting I reckon very good
To brace the nerves and stir the blood.

While Spleen lies soft relax'd in bed,
Or o'er coal fires inclines the head,
Hygeia's sons, with hound and horn
And jovial cry, awake the morn.
Then horse and hound fierce joy display,
Exulting at the hawk away,
And in pursuit, o'er tainted ground,
From lungs robust field notes resound,
While all their spirits are on wing,
And woods, and hill, and valleys ring.

Green, who was born in 1696 and died in 1736, must have had a keen idea of the subject of our illustration; for what can be more "exalting than the 'barkaway!'" when the fox, stealing from the cover, gives promise of a good day's sport? It is a most exhilarating scene that is beheld at the drawing for a fox in a good country. It is doubly so when a "challenge deep and strong" is heard, and the huntsman's voice, cheery and confident, encourages his pack. "Have at him, Heroine! hark to Heroine! yoi, wind him! yoi, touch on him! Hey, wind him, Songstress! yoi, push him up!" Onward she strikes, throws back her graceful neck, rears high her head, and proclaims to the anxious field the joyful tidings of a find. "Hark on!" "Hark on to him there!" urges the second whipper-in in a tone of encouragement to any stragglers as they join, for all cannot be together in a strong covert. "Tally-ho!" shouts the master, as a full-brushed fox crosses the ride above him. "Away! gone away! Hark forward!" echoes across the plain, and away he is gone, fairly away. "No noise" is now the order of the day. The long thrilling blast of the horn, which proclaimed the fox had broken, was the last sound heard; but, as the master bends down in his seat, he cheers, in a whisper, Nimble and Melody. "See? for'ard, my lasses!" There is a burning scent. The pack are racing for the lead. You may cover them with a sheet. Now they clear the ploughed country; now they dash across the pastures. The "field," who were at first wild and unmanageable, have become very orderly and select, and the first flight settle down quietly to their work. A crash is heard as the pack, skimming the valley, close fast upon the gallant fox. What a pace! It is soon too much for him. He can hardly reach his covert and his native earth. See how they gain upon him at every stroke! He makes one last effort, but his strength fails him. His race is run—all is over with him. "Who-whoop!" is heard as the chase is ended. The illustration drawn by our Artist is called "Stealing Away." It brings the scene vividly before our minds. The fox, when stealthily creeping through the woodland, hears a faint sound. He stops, his ears erect, his fore foot raised; he listens anxiously. Again it comes nearer, and now he hears the hated cry of the hounds. Another moment, and now, assured that they are on his trail, with swift but cautious step he steals away!

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of General Sir James Archibald Hope, G.C.B., Colonel of the 9th Foot, late of Belgowan House, Cheltenham, was proved at Gloucester, under £18,000 personalty, by Edward Thomas Brydges, Esq., of Cheltenham, the acting executor, power being reserved to James Wilhelm Pyle, Esq., of Barnes, the other executor. The will and codicil are dated 1866, and the gallant General died at Belgowan House on Dec. 30 last, aged eighty-five. He leaves his residence and furniture to his wife, Lady Christiana Elizabeth Hope, together with an annuity of £150 and a life interest in the residue of his property, which, at her Ladyship's decease, will devolve to their children, for whom the testator has also made a provision.

The will of Daniel Cave, Esq., J.P., late of Cleve Hill, Gloucestershire, was proved, on the 28th ult., under £400,000 personalty, by his sons, the Right Hon. Stephen Cave, P.C., M.P., and Charles Daniel Cave, Esq., M.A., the joint acting executors. The will is dated May 19, 1869, with two codicils, Jan. 11 and Feb. 29, 1872; and the testator died on the 19th ult., at the age of eighty-two. He leaves to his wife his residence and an annuity of £500 beyond all other provision. He bequeaths to his son Charles Daniel Cave legacies amounting to £82,000. He leaves to each of his unmarried daughters £10,000 and £500 a year; to several of his grandchildren £500 each, free. His freehold and landed estates in the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, Devon, and elsewhere he devises to his said son Stephen, whom he appoints residuary legatee of his personal estate.

The will of William Shawe, Esq., late of Preston, who died on Jan. 20 last, in his ninetieth year, was proved at Lancaster, under £200,000 personalty, by his nephew Townley Rigby Knowles, Esq., and Joseph Briggs Dickson, Esq. To the latter he leaves a legacy of £200. The testator bequeaths to his sister Harriet Austen £400 a year; to his nephew William Knowles, £300 a year; to his great-nephew William Sharp Knowles, £200; to his servant John Rogerson he leaves some land in his own occupation, for his great attention to him. There are numerous other legacies. He appoints his said nephew Townley Rigby Knowles residuary legatee.

The will of Henry Ralph Sneyd, Esq., of Eaton Lodge, Rugeley, Staffordshire, was proved, on the 3rd inst., under £60,000 personalty; that of Captain John Grant, of The Cedars, Byfleet, Surrey, on the 10th inst., under £60,000; that of Thomas Parker, Esq., late of 10, Brunswick-square, Camberwell, on the 9th inst., under £50,000; that of Edward Mackmurdo, Esq., of Edmonton, on the 4th inst., under £30,000; that of Arthur Paulet Butler, Esq., of Little Testwood, Southampton, on the 9th inst., under £30,000; that of Robert Brent, Esq., M.D., of Woodbury, Devon, on the 5th inst., under £50,000; and that of George Hunt, Esq., late of Brentford Butts, Middlesex, formerly of Piccadilly, afterwards of Bake-well, Derby, who died on the 14th ult., was proved, on the 9th inst., under £35,000, by his nephews, John Taylor, Joseph Hunt, and James Bankart.





STEALING AWAY.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The circumstances of Parliament have been for several days most interesting and engrossing, though the overt signs of an alleged Ministerial crisis in the House itself have been few. The outward and visible marks of such a presumed event mainly consisted of large gatherings of members very early and very late, a tendency to move about, to run in and out of the House, a propensity to cheer and to laugh vociferously on the slightest provocation, and continuous inaudible intercommunication individually and in groups between gentlemen of all creeds and classes. Everyone knows that on Monday afternoon there was hot statement that the Ministry were to be beaten on Mr. Fawcett's Dublin University Bill, and it was asserted that Mr. Gladstone had signified that in such a case he would resign; and the threat was made more awful still by an additional intimation that he would also retire from public life. What was the effect of this announcement on those recalcitrant members of the Liberal party who had intended to vote against him, who shall say? The least accustomed spectator of the House on that evening would have noted the existence of excitement, and the more habituated and watchful might have marked little episodes which were not without significance. Principal amongst these was the appearance of Mr. Bright for the third time this Session. He came in very early, and sat in his usual out-of-office place on the second bench below the gangway. Precisely to him came Mr. Glyn, and an earnest conversation ensued. Shortly after Mr. Bright crossed over to the Treasury Bench, where Mr. Gladstone sat almost alone and a long conference took place between them. I might have been fancied that the expression of Mr. Bright's countenance was stern at first, but that it gradually relaxed, and was, by the time the interview concluded, sympathetic. There had already been a report that Mr. Bright intended to speak, in the crucial debate, in favour of the Government; and after this colloquy, conjecture, which developed itself like certainty, was rife that that gentleman's influence would be exercised to lure back the truant Liberal members. What is certain is, that—like Mr. Weller's coach, containing a number of voters whose presence was undesirable by a particular party at an election, which did happen to be upset at a spot where it was suggested that it might do so—there did shortly after come about a change in the spirit of affairs. First, it was known that the Government in a minority would not come to pass at all; next, that they were to have a fair majority; and, last, in a certain eventuality, which was next to a certainty, a very large one; particularly as a body of discontented Opposition members, who sit below the gangway, were understood to have resolved to do nothing to put Mr. Disraeli into office. Monday night closed hopefully; but on Tuesday there were considerable excitement and much swaying to and fro of opinion. At length it became nearly known that the Liberal party had closed its ranks, leaving outside only Mr. Fawcett and hapless Dr. Lyon Playfair, who, his name being on the back of the bill, was obliged to vote for it; thus finding himself, as it were, excluded from comity with his representative brethren from Scotland. There were rumours of a coming irregular explosion by Mr. Fawcett; and when he came in, about the hour named for his avatar, he was closely followed by Dr. Lyon Playfair, with marks of deep anxiety on his countenance, who sat next to Mr. Fawcett, and always in such a position as "to fix him with his glittering eye." However, time—owing to the intervention of other matters before the Dublin University Bill could come on—operated on the fiery intent of Mr. Fawcett; and he was probably saved from being placed in the ridiculous position of contending against the Government, with only Dr. Playfair, mournful and protesting, and Mr. Plunkett (the third promoter of the measure) laughingly supporting him. However afterwards Mr. Fawcett may have tried to stir up its embers, the Ministerial crisis may be said to have died out.

A few desultory mentions of more or less personal episodes may be made. Thus be it said, that on that memorable occasion, on the Ballot Bill, when Mr. Vernon Harcourt was instrumental in inflicting a third defeat on the Government within a few days, for two of which he was personally responsible, without question he made the most able speech he has ever delivered. Its variety was infinite; but its chief feature was its banter, its sharp but polished sarcasm, and its effective allocation of language and antithesis. It was, if at all, marred only by too deliberate a delivery, which inevitably suggested elaborate preparation, and a careful nicety that every word should fall into its proper place, and every cadence of the voice should be appropriate, so that the speech was utterly deficient in that great element of oratory—the appearance of spontaneity. A considerable impression was made on that occasion by the circumstance of Sir George Grey's declaring against the Ministry, but some deduction was made on account of the sort of judicial position which Sir George holds in the House. But there was astonishment when Mr. Childers rose, and without any sign of that pang which men are supposed to feel when they are sacrificing their personal feelings to their duty, intimated that he, too, should vote against the Government to which he had recently belonged. There was, as it were, in the atmosphere a pervading inquiry, comprehended in the single word—Why? Seldom has Mr. Henry James (who, always able and effective, is generally didactic and almost pedantic when he speaks) been so warm and animated when standing up for the Ministry. Perhaps he was unconsciously under the influence of a desire to show how he would have helped Mr. Forster in the conduct of the Ballot Bill if he had been Solicitor-General instead of Sir George Jessel, whose lumbering and blundering have been such that he has been flouted for unreadiness and incapacity even by such a critic as Mr. Francis Powell. There comes over habitual spectators of the proceedings of the House a sense of pathos when Mr. Glyn appears on the wrong side of the "tellers" when a division is announced; but he did not now seem to ask for condolence, inasmuch as nothing could be more complete than the cheerfulness of countenance and assurance of manner which he exhibited on those three occasions of defeat, in the declarations of which he had to take a part.

There is a falling away in the quality of an annual treat which the House has been offered during the present Parliament; for Mr. Delahanty, the quaint, the eccentric, the grotesque, the irrepressible denouncer of one-pound notes as the cause of the slowness of Irish progress, was this year downright dull. In truth, odd as it may appear, Mr. Baxter was more amusing, and he was very daring in the outlet of his ideas on paper currency, so much so as to alarm the philosophical banking notions of Sir John Lubbock; while Mr. M'Fie, who is the most unconscious humourist in the House, and who is always greeted with an uproar of welcome when he rises—the hope being that he will say something particularly curious, if not nearly absurd—this time was in his highest vein, and spoke as if he were appealing to high Heaven when he was propounding a theory that the prosperity of Ireland would be promoted by the formation of a steam-ferry between Ulster and the Highlands of Scotland, and by some mysterious manipulation of the patent laws.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

In a short sitting, yesterday week, the report on the Prayer-Book (Shortened Services) Bill was received, the title of the measure being changed to the Act of Uniformity Amendment Bill of 1872; the Bishops' Resignation Act Perpetuation Bill was read the second time; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners' Trusts Bill was withdrawn by the Marquis of Salisbury. The Breadalbane peerage claim was, on the motion of Lord Redesdale, appointed to be heard on May 7.

On Monday Lord Oranmore brought forward the subject of the correspondence between the English Government and that of the United States relative to the presentation of the counter-claims at Geneva, and said that the course taken by the Ministry was humiliating. The proceedings were earnestly defended by Lord Granville, who denied that there had been any trucking to the representatives of America. The Earl of Lauderdale was informed that steps were being taken, consequent on the report of the Megara Commission, by which the security of ships sent on long voyages would be better secured.

In accordance with notice, the Duke of Richmond, on Tuesday, inquired whether the Government were prepared to give an assurance that no further steps should be taken before the Geneva Tribunal until the indirect claims were withdrawn or abandoned. Lord Granville replied that, in the opinion of the Government, it would not be for the public interest to make any declaration of their intention with respect to the course of the arbitration until they were made aware of the manner in which the United States Government intended to deal with the despatch of March 20, the answer to which left America last week. Her Majesty's Government had not the slightest doubt that they would receive the support of Parliament in maintaining their position; but they believed that any interference at this stage would weaken that position. The Royal assent was given by Commission to several measures, and the Society of Friends' Marriage Bill and the bill for perpetuating the Bishops' Resignation Act were read the third time and passed.

Their Lordships were occupied during the greater part of their sitting on Thursday with the consideration of the Prison Ministers Bill, the second reading of which was ultimately carried by a majority of 58 to 22.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Yesterday week Mr. Miall named Friday, May 17, for proposing his motion relating to the revenues and property of the Established Church in England. Mr. T. Hughes drew attention to the civil war in Cuba, to induce the Government to press upon Spain a fulfilment of treaty obligations long neglected. He said that a new slave trade had been set up in Cuba. Sir F. Goldsmid called attention to the continued ill-treatment of the Jews in Roumania; after which the House went into Committee of Supply on the Naval Estimates, and the following votes were agreed to:—Victuals and clothing, £1,062,269; scientific branch, £72,741; martial law and law charges, £16,110; miscellaneous services, £111,297.

Lord Elcho elicited from Mr. Cardwell, on Monday, that the autumn military manoeuvres would, this year, commence on Aug. 31 on Salisbury Plain, and that the forces to take part in them would be drawn from each of the three kingdoms. Soon after the House went into Committee on the Ballot Bill, Mr. Bright took his seat upon the Treasury bench, and remained for some time in conversation with the Prime Minister. The fifth, sixth, and seventh clauses having been agreed to, the first division was taken on a proposal by Mr. Graves to permit sailors and pilots compelled to go to sea between the day of nomination and that of the poll to deposit their ballot-papers with the returning officer before their departure. The amendment was supported by the representatives of many maritime boroughs, but, being opposed by Mr. Forster, was rejected by a majority of 87. After this decision the progress of the bill was steady and easy until the twelfth clause was reached. Mr. Ward Hunt moved the omission of this section, which provides that no person shall, in any legal proceeding to question an election, be required, or even without his consent be asked, to state for whom he has voted; but, upon a division, he was defeated by a majority of 102. Upon the sixteenth clause there was a prolonged discussion as to the provision of polling-places in Scotland, but in the end the proposal of the Government to maintain things as they are in that respect was carried by a majority of 65—an amendment proposed by Mr. Gordon being rejected by 155 to 90. An amendment moved by Mr. Bruen, on the eighteenth clause, with reference to the multiplication of polling-places in Ireland, was rejected by 83, and, while the section was still under discussion, progress was reported. The House then went into Committee upon the Pacific Islanders' Protection Bill, the consideration of which occupied some time.

On Tuesday Mr. G. Hardy, in the absence of Mr. Disraeli, asked whether her Majesty's Government were prepared to give the House an assurance that further proceedings in the arbitration at Geneva would be suspended unless the indirect claims were abandoned or withdrawn by the Government of the United States; to which Mr. Gladstone made substantially the same reply as Lord Granville did in the Upper House. Mr. Hardy then gave notice that it was the intention of Mr. Disraeli to take an early opportunity to ask the opinion of the House on the subject. Mr. Newdegate, after some discussion obtained leave to bring in a bill for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the increase and character of monastic and conventual institutions. Mr. Candlish then moved for leave to introduce a bill to repeal the twenty-fifth clause of the Elementary Education Act of 1870, authorising school boards to pay the whole or any part of the school fees payable at any public elementary school by any child resident in the district whose parents were unable from poverty to pay them. The motion led to a long debate, and a division was taken, when there appeared for the motion 115; against it, 316.

Mr. Fawcett, on Wednesday, asked whether, as it had been authoritatively stated that the decision of the House on the Marquis of Hartington's instruction to the Committee on the Dublin University Tests Bill would be regarded as a vote of confidence, Ministers were prepared, according to usage, to fix a day for its consideration. Mr. Gladstone replied that the Government were not disposed to look at the question as one of confidence, so as on that account to interrupt the progress of public business. The real position of the matter was this, that he felt bound to declare that the adoption of the bill would place the Government in such a condition that it would be totally impossible for them to ask the House to allow them to redeem the pledges on the subject of education in Ireland which they gave to the country at the end of 1868; and, if they were placed in that position, they could not continue, with credit to themselves or advantage to the country, to be responsible for the conduct of public affairs. He was prepared to consult the wishes of the House as to giving an opportunity for discussing the bill, but he could not hold out any prospect of being able to do so at what his hon. friend would consider an early day. On receiving this answer, Mr. Fawcett gave notice that, with the view of obtaining from the right hon.

gentleman a more definite reply, he would, on Thursday, move the adjournment of the House. In moving that the Religious Disabilities Bill be read a second time, Sir C. O'Loughlin explained that its object was so to alter the Roman Catholic Relief Act of 1829 that the offices of Lord Chancellor of England and of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland might be thrown open to Roman Catholics and Jews. A debate followed, and at twenty minutes to six Sir C. O'Loughlin commenced his reply, which he continued till the hand on the dial pointed to a quarter to six, when the debate was perforce adjourned *sine die*. Mr. Straight introduced a bill authorising the punishment of the lash for certain offences against women and children.

On Thursday Mr. Fawcett, in a very crowded house, called attention to the position of the Dublin University Bill, and the conduct of the Government in respect to it. When he had introduced this bill last Session he was informed by the Government that the measure was of too much importance to be considered at the late period in which it came before it; that they were, however, in favour of its principle, and if the bill were presented to the House at an early period of the next Session they would be prepared either to support it or to introduce a measure of their own on the subject. Acting, therefore, upon that suggestion, he introduced his bill early in the present Session. The Government supported its second reading; but, instead of aiding him in its further progress, they took the extraordinary and inconsistent course of throwing every obstacle in his way, and of saying that if he succeeded in carrying his measure they would view it as a want of confidence, and would resign their offices in the Government. He appealed to the House if this proceeding of the Government was not unprecedented in the political annals of this country. If the Government were willing to give him a day for the further consideration of his bill, so as to afford a reasonable hope that it would pass the House that Session, he and the other promoters of the measure would be perfectly satisfied. He concluded by moving the adjournment of the House. Dr. Lyon Playfair seconded the motion. Mr. Bouvier considered that the course taken by the Government in respect to this question was both unprecedented and unjustifiable. The confidence of the House in the Government was now rudely shaken, as evidenced by their recent defeats upon the ballot and other important questions. Referring to the recent articles in the *Daily News* respecting the intentions of the Government in connection with Mr. Fawcett's bill, he asked by whose authority those announcements had been made. Mr. Gladstone, in defending the conduct of the Government, insisted upon their right to select their own time for the consideration of their measures, and to refrain from making any disclosure of their policy until they were prepared to carry it out by legislative proposals. He denied having authorised the insertion of the articles in the journal alluded to; but he admitted having made no secret of his intentions under certain contingencies. He ridiculed the idea of the hon. member for Brighton: for Government to give him a day for the further progress of his bill, when he must know that the Government could not obtain a day disengaged for their own business; and when they were unable to pass some of their own measures. All he could say was, that when the Government had succeeded in getting some of their most important bills through the House he would endeavour to assist his hon. friend in obtaining an opportunity for the solution of the question which he had so much at heart. Mr. Ball was not satisfied with Mr. Gladstone's explanation, which, he thought, failed to meet the charges made against him. After some further discussion, Mr. Fawcett withdrew his motion, intimating, however, his intention to press the question again in the course of next week. The House then went into Committee upon the Ballot Bill.

THE CHURCH.

The *Morning Post* says that the Dean of St. Paul's refused last Sunday to allow water to be mixed with the wine at the celebration of the Lord's Supper, a custom lately introduced.

The parish Church of St. Matthew, Wookey, Somerset, an ancient edifice, of which some parts date as far back as the thirteenth century, was reopened, after restoration, on the 16th.

On April 23 in last year St. James's Church, Dingwall, was accidentally destroyed by fire, and on Thursday in Easter week it was reopened, after restoration.

The anniversary meeting of charity children at St. Paul's Cathedral will not take place this year, in consequence of the extensive alterations and repairs in progress.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was held, on Thursday, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding.

The New Testament Company of Revisers concluded, yesterday week, their nineteenth session. The first and provisional revision of the Gospels has reached the eighteenth chapter of the Gospel of St. Luke.

The Bishop of Exeter presided at a meeting at Plymouth, on Tuesday afternoon, at which was inaugurated a scheme of church extension—six to be built, and three completed—all sittings to be free. £3000 was subscribed.

Both Houses of Convocation reassembled on Tuesday. The propriety of retaining the Athanasian Creed was the special subject of discussion in the Lower House on that and the following day.

The annual meeting of the Church of England Young Men's Society was held in the hall of King's College on Wednesday evening—Mr. John M'Gregor, of the Rob Roy, in the chair.

Prince Arthur was in the chair, yesterday week, at the annual dinner of St. John's Foundation School for Sons of Poor Clergy, held at Willis's Rooms. During the evening the secretary read a list of subscriptions, headed by a donation of twenty guineas from the chairman. The total was £3313.

The Bishop of Rochester preached, on the 4th inst., at Prittlewell church, the mother church of Southend, on the occasion of its being reopened, after restoration at the hands of Mr. Christian, architect. The building has been only partially repaired, the windows on the south side being still in a decayed state, and the interior having to be reset.

A preliminary meeting, under the presidency of the Earl of Devon, and subsequently of Earl Fortescue, was held, on Tuesday, at the residence of Mr. E. B. Stephens, A.R.A., Buckingham Palace-road, for the purpose of forming a committee of Devonshire and Cornish men resident in London to promote a subscription in aid of the restoration of the cathedral of the diocese. The meeting was unanimously in favour of such a committee being formed, and we believe a list of members will shortly be published.

The following testimonials to clergymen are announced in the *Guardian*:—To the Rev. James Acton Butt—a silver-gilt cup of antique form, on his leaving the Three Counties' Asylum, where he had held the office of Chaplain for twelve

years. The Rev. W. H. Milner—Easter offering of a silver set of communion plate, from the people of Whittington, after three and a half years' service amongst them. The Rev. W. H. Wardell—a purse of money from the parishioners, and two silver spoons from the teachers of the Sunday-school, on his leaving Rochford for the Rectory of St. Giles, Colchester. The Rev. Canon Whitelegge, M.A., Rural Dean, late Rector of St. George's, Hulme—a carriage and horse, by parishioners and friends, with a "Milton shield," containing an inscription, from Messrs. Elkington's manufactory; and a centrepiece, by the superintendents, teachers, and scholars. The Rev. R. Stephen Moore, M.A.—Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," Wordsworth's "Greek Testament," Wordsworth's "Pentateuch," Morrell's "History of Selby," a handsome photographic album, and a purse of 10 gs., on leaving the curacy-in-charge of the Abbey Church, Selby. The Rev. E. Bates, on his resigning the living of Holy Trinity, Middleton—a set of épergnes, from the congregation, and other gifts from the scholars, choir, and elder classes of the Sunday school.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Prince of Wales has given £100 towards the restoration of Christ Church Cathedral; and the Queen, in her capacity as visitor, a like sum. This makes up the sum already contributed from all sources to £12,000. The amount required is a little over £21,000.

In a Convocation held on Tuesday a memorial to the Secretary of State for War was adopted without division in a large house, praying that Oxford may not be made a military centre. Mr. Thomas Hill Green, M.A., late a Fellow of Balliol, has been re-elected a Fellow and Tutor of that society.

Mr. W. W. Fowler, B.A., Lincoln, has been elected Fellow of that society, under the new ordinance dispensing with an examination.

W. R. Sparks (Commoner) has been elected to the vacant Symes Exhibition (theological) at Exeter.

Scholarships at Oriel have been awarded to L. R. Phelps, of the Charterhouse; C. Penrose, of St. Peter's School, York; and W. C. Hey, of Reading School. At Brasenose—A. F. Jones, from Oswestry School, to the mathematical scholarship; W. Heslop, from Manchester School, and M. Macmillan, from Marlborough College, and H. A. Phillips, from Cheltenham College, to classical scholarships. Postmasters in Merton—J. Cuthbertson, of Trinity College, Glenalmond; and H. G. Morgan, Commoner of Merton.

CAMBRIDGE.

The following is the result of the competition for scholarships at Magdalene:—Caswell, from Rossall School, and Whitehead, from Sherborne School, to open scholarships of £50 per annum; Barber, from Tonbridge School, to open scholarship of £30 per annum; Lonsdale, Magdalene, scholarship increased to £40; Newman, Magdalene, appointed to open scholarship of £20 per annum; Edgerley, from Shrewsbury School, to the Millington Exhibition, value £63 per annum.

Minor scholarships at Downing, of the value of £40 a year, have been, after open competition, awarded as under:—Crosby, for Mathematics; Hooton, ditto; Munro, for Jurisprudence and International Law.

Minor scholarships at Queen's have been thus awarded:—Mathematics: Ward, Rochester School, a scholarship of £60; Collexfen, Dedham School and Edinburgh, a scholarship of £40. Classics: Bene, Birmingham School, a scholarship of £60; Bentler, Rugby School, a scholarship of £40.

Minor scholarships at St. John's have been awarded to Wace, of Shrewsbury School; Ward, Rochester School; Ford, Repton School; and Horner, of Croydon School. Open exhibitions to Morgan and Simpson, both of Marlborough College; Raynor, Tonbridge School; Talbot, Winchester College; and Fisher, of Kensington School. The natural science exhibition is awarded to Stewart, of Rossall School.

The following received the degree of B.D. of the University of Edinburgh in the Assembly Hall on Friday, at the hands of Professor Crawford, Dean of the Faculty of Theology:—The Rev. John Kennedy, M.A.; the Rev. Hugh Martin, M.A.; the Rev. Robert Moffatt, the veteran South African missionary; and the Rev. R. H. Stevenson, Moderator of the Church of Scotland. The following were invested with the degree of LL.D. by Professor Muirhead:—Sir R. Christison, Bart.; Professor Monro, of Cambridge; Professor H. I. S. Smith, of Oxford; Mr. William Smith, the biographer of Fichte; and Professor Veitch, of Glasgow.

The Rev. J. R. Madan has resigned the Principalship of the Missionary College at Warminster.

The Rev. Lionel F. Phillips, B.A. (Classical Tripos, 1867), of Sidney College, Cambridge, has been appointed Assistant Master at Mussoorie School, Bengal.

The Head Mastership of the College for Blind Sons of Gentlemen, Worcester, vacant by the presentation of the Rev. R. H. Blair to the living of St. Martin, Worcester, has been conferred on Mr. Samuel Strong Forster, M.A., of Durham.

Mr. Alfred Rosser, Head Master of St. Mark's College Upper School, Chelsea, has been elected Vice-Principal of the Exeter College.

The Second Mastership of the Manchester Commercial Schools, Stretford-road, has been filled up by the appointment of the Rev. H. Hardwicke, Holderness.

Mr. T. W. Chambers, B.A., Exhibitioner of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, has been appointed Second Master of Bolton Church Institution.

The annual dinner of the Institution of Civil Engineers took place, on Wednesday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The president of the society was in the chair, and among the guests were Prince Arthur, the Prime Minister, and the First Lord of the Admiralty. Some interesting speeches were delivered in connection with the various toasts.

Last week 2252 births and 1410 deaths were registered in London; the former having been 109 and the latter 171 below the average. Forty-eight persons died from smallpox, 77 from measles, 11 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 72 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever (of which 3 were certified as typhus, 16 as enteric or typhoid, and 3 as simple continued fever), and 13 from diarrhoea. Five deaths from street accidents were registered.

There was a meeting at the Victoria Hall, Bayswater, on Saturday last, to urge the claims of women to the Parliamentary franchise. Mrs. Fawcett, who presided, delivered an animated address in support of the object of the gathering. Amongst the other speakers were Mr. W. D. Christie, Miss Morgan, the Rev. Lewellyn Davies, Mr. W. Johnston, M.P., Mrs. W. Burbury, Professor W. R. Clifford, Mr. J. F. Hamilton (of Christ College, Cambridge), and Miss Beedy, an American lady. One of the resolutions expressed the opinion of the meeting that the extension to women of political rights, by strengthening in them the sense of responsibility and the duties of citizenship, would be attended by results conducive to the highest welfare of the State.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

In spite of the grumbling of those who prefer quantity to quality, we must consider the Craven Meeting was a success. It gave us a peep at some of the best performers of last year, and this, coupled with the grand finish for the Biennial, was surely worth any number of races between large fields of second and third rate animals. The persistent followers of Baron Rothschild profess themselves nothing daunted by Laburnum's defeat, and still say that, with waiting tactics, he will yet win the Guineas. In this opinion we cannot coincide, as with three doubtful stayers like Prince Charlie, Cremorne, and Laburnum in the field, the pace is sure to be made as hot as possible, in order to serve some outsider who can stay every inch of the way. The poor performance of Xanthus in the City and Suburban still further depreciates the Biennial running, and, as it is generally known that he started at such an outside price for that event owing to Prince Charlie having galloped right away from him in a trial over the R.M., the Two Thousand would seem to lie between "The Prince," Cremorne, and the undefeated Queen's Messenger.

There were three very interesting races at Newmarket on the Thursday. People were quite prepared to see Eole II. beat Albert Victor, as they had not forgotten what an exhibition Somno made of him last autumn, and we fear that the handsome chestnut is too delicate ever to stand a thorough preparation. Fordham took Eole II. along at his best pace, and soon found out his opponent's weak point, for he was so beaten that the bill completely stopped him. Then, over the R.M., Chopette did not acquit herself by any means as well as she always does over the T.Y.C. True, she defeated Drummond and Khedive, the latter of whom was never in it; but, though running at level weights with M. Lefevre's colt, she unmistakably had to do all she knew to secure a half-length victory. This proves one of two things. Either she is a non-stayer, or Drummond possesses no mean Derby chance, for which event he has been pretty freely backed of late. The meeting of Favonius and Ravenshoe over the severe D. I. excited a great deal of attention. The latter, who, it will be remembered, was third in the Newmarket Biennial and fifth in the Derby last year, was in receipt of 17 lb., which it was thought the Baron's horse could not possibly concede over this trying course. However, he quietly cantered behind his gigantic opponent, who was hopelessly beaten a quarter of a mile from home, and won just as he liked. This was a fine performance, and Baron Rothschild promises to be very formidable in the cup races this year. It is to be hoped that the long-distance match between Favonius and Sterling, which has been talked of lately, will be ratified; and we may mention that Jennings has made an offer of £10,000 for the latter horse on behalf of M. Lefevre.

The attendance at Epsom on Tuesday was as large as ever; but though five out of the six events produced capital fields, nothing but the City and Suburban needs any comment. Pax (6 st. 13 lb.), who William Day was supposed to have saved for the last three years for this event, had no chance of showing if he was a wonder or a complete impostor, as he broke down in the course of the race. Bertram (5 st. 10 lb.), "the Derby horse," could not even stay a mile and a quarter, so his chance next month is quite disposed of; and it was not possible that even first-rate performers like Sabinus (9 st. 4 lb.) and Cardinal York (9 st. 2 lb.) could concede so much weight to Digby Grand (7 st. 10 lb.), if he only ran up to the form he showed in last year's Derby, when he finished only a head behind Albert Victor and King of the Forest. Mr. Graham's Epsom luck is extraordinary, as in the past four years he has taken five City and Suburbans and Metropolitans, with The Drummer, Sabinus, Captivator, and Digby Grand, to say nothing of securing the Oaks twice, with Formosa and Gamos. Digby Grand appears to have lost his roguish disposition, and ran as true as steel; while on the following day he proved how much weight he had in hand by winning the Prince of Wales's Stakes very easily, though carrying 8 st. 13 lb. and conceding Recorder (7 st. 13 lb.) 9 lb. more than in the City and Suburban. A very poor field of ten contested the Great Metropolitan, which Dutch Skater (8 st. 13 lb.) had no trouble in securing. Kingcraft (8 st. 3 lb.) at last managed to get second; but each time he runs it becomes more and more apparent how very moderate he is, and his success in the Derby will always be a complete mystery.

Colonel Pearson has recently sustained a severe loss by the death of the famous Achievement. In 1866, as a two-year-old, it will be remembered that she carried all before her, until Plaudit defeated her by a head for the Clearwell Stakes; and on the following day, burdened with the extreme penalty, she was second to the invincible Rake for the Middle Park Plate. In '67 she won the One Thousand; but, being altogether amiss, was beaten by Hippias for the Oaks, and also succumbed twice to Vauban at Ascot. Coming out in renewed form in the autumn, she took both the St. Leger and the Doncaster Cup, defeating Hermit most decisively on each occasion. This was her last triumph; but from her high breeding—by Stockwell from Paradigm—she ought to have proved a very valuable brood mare.

The members of the Atalanta Rowing Club, who are going to row against a picked four of the London Rowing Club, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday last, and have now taken up their quarters at Putney. They are a very light crew, averaging only about 10 st. 5 lb., or more than 14 lb. less than their opponents.

One of the most successful meetings ever held by the London Athletic Club took place, at Lillie Bridge, on Saturday last. Perhaps the chief features of it were the excellent performance of J. H. A. Reay in the 600-Yards Handicap, and the desperate race between E. Hawtrey and C. H. Mason, who both started from scratch in the Mile. The Richmond meeting, which is by far the best of all the suburban gatherings, comes off at Richmond to-day (Saturday).

The poll at Wexford, in the place of Mr. Devereux, resigned, took place on Thursday. Mr. William Archer Redmond (Home Ruler) was elected.

A whole-length portrait of Mr. George Stockdale (by J. Edgar Williams) is to be placed in the great hall of the Commercial Travellers' Schools at Pinner, of which institution Mr. Stockdale has been a great benefactor.

The Sacred Harmonic Society's first performance at the Royal Albert Hall, this season, will take place on Friday next, May 3, when Haydn's oratorio, "The Creation," will be performed. The principal vocalists are Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Cummings, and Signor Foli, with band and chorus of one thousand performers, conducted by Sir Michael Costa.

The great state funeral of the late Lord Mayo took place at Dublin on Thursday. All business was suspended, the streets were densely thronged, and the whole city wore an air of mourning. The procession, having passed through the principal streets of Dublin, dispersed opposite the Royal Barracks, and the body was then conveyed by a cavalry escort to the Mayo residence, near Naas, where the private funeral was to take place on the following day. We shall next week illustrate the funeral ceremony at Dublin.

NEW BOOKS.

Everybody should have some knowledge of history; but it is not everybody who can afford the time required for the study of voluminous works. Great, then, is the advantage to be derived from such books as *Royal and Republican France*, by Henry Reeve, Corresponding Member of the French Institute (Longmans). There are but two volumes of essays; yet no egg is fuller of meat than they are of information and substantial learning. They contain a series of reviews, contributed at different times, by a most competent writer, to periodical publications of the highest class—to wit, the *Edinburgh*, the *Quarterly*, and the *British and Foreign*. A quarterly reviewer, when he is, as in the present instance he certainly is, of a high stamp, is equivalent to a lecturer; his reviews are nothing less than written lectures; and of a lecture it is, or should be, essentially characteristic that all superfluity be avoided, that there be little cry and plenty of wool. In the book under consideration the desired characteristics will not be looked for in vain. The language is occasionally a little stronger than a dispassionate critic is wont to use; but, on the whole, it would not be easy to mention a couple of volumes from which a reader might more profitably and agreeably refresh a fading memory or stock an empty mind with facts relating to the history of France, from the days of Louis XIV., with whom Royalty may be said to have culminated, to the days of Delécluze and the Commune of 1871. Louis XIV., St. Simon, Mirabeau, Marie Antoinette, Beugnot, and Mollien—names respectively prefixed, by way of title, to the several reviews contained in the first volume—speak for themselves; and in the second volume the author has taken Chateaubriand, Louis Philippe, Alexis de Tocqueville, Agricultural France, France in 1870, and Communal France for his themes, and in every case—except, perhaps, the short and somewhat unsatisfactory article concerning Chateaubriand and the French Restoration and its policy in 1822 and 1823—some benefit can hardly fail to be derived from his essays. His most interesting paper is for many reasons that which relates to De Tocqueville; although, of course, recent events will probably cause readers to fasten most hungrily on the essay entitled "France in 1870." Good prophet and sound judge as the author may generally be, it does not confirm one's faith in predictions to find him, not long before the last vain attempt, on Jan. 19, 1871, to "break through the Prussian lines," using language not dissimilar to M. Jules Favre's famous vaunt, "not one inch of her soil, not one stone of her fortresses." It is creditable to him, however, to have retained the expression, dictated by a sentiment which, as he maintains, was justified by the last heroic but useless efforts of exhausted France. The character of Louis Philippe has been drawn by many hands and with various degrees of success; but Mr. Reeve has performed the task with unusual skill and discrimination.

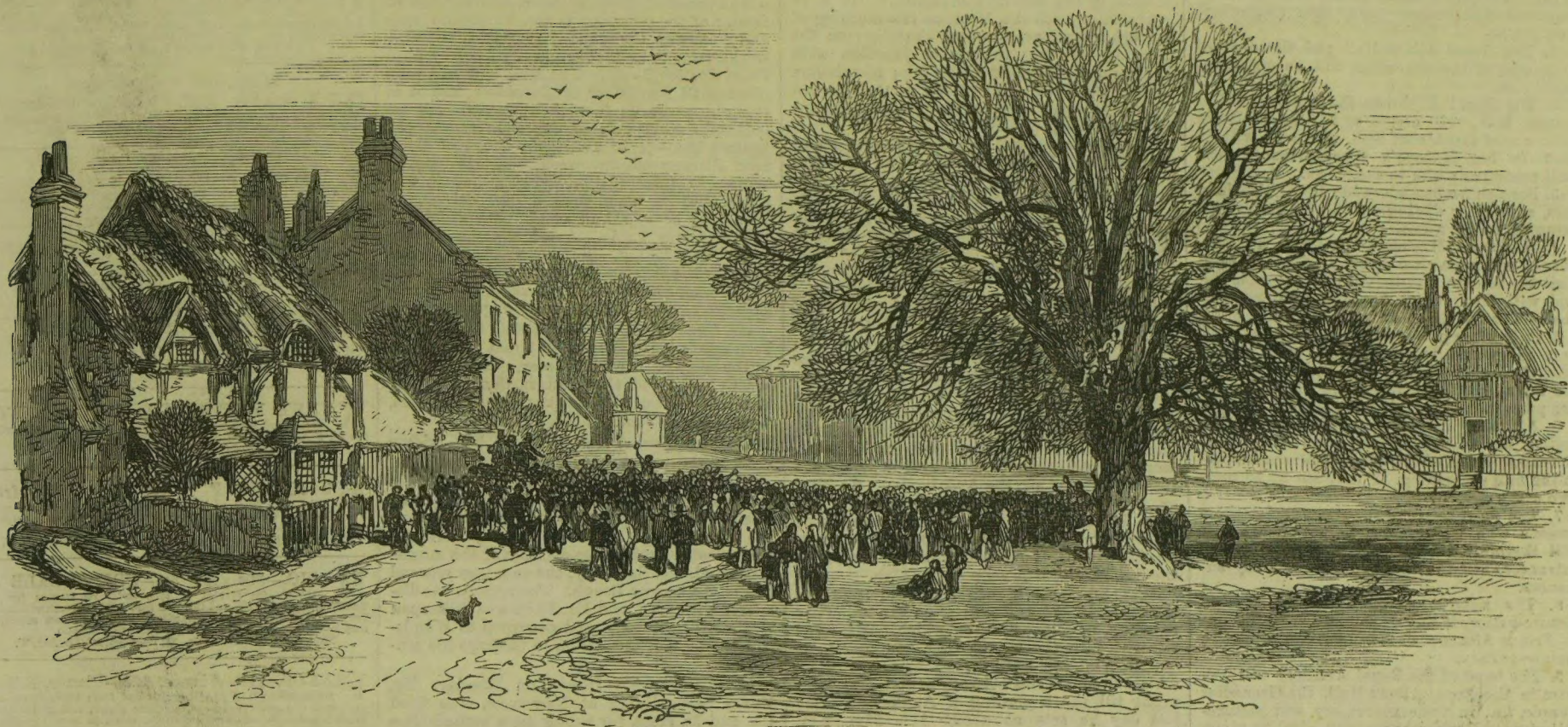
A very lively account of a journey redeemed from commonplace by being undertaken at a critical time is to be found in a volume called *Over Volcanoes*, by A. Kingsman (Henry S. King and Co.). It is a pity that the egotistical parts respecting the projected book and its probable reception were not omitted, as they can only bore the reader, and that it was apparently considered necessary to try to be funny, whether in season or out of season. For the rest, when you have once reconciled yourself to the style, which is distinguished by so much novelty as consists in speaking of a travelling party as a firm with a senior and a junior partner, and in the adoption of more or less facetious dialogue instead of the more usual, and perhaps preferable, method of straightforward narrative, you can get on pretty comfortably and manage even to be entertained. Indeed, the writer's tone is so pleasant, his language is so good, and his spirits are so fresh, buoyant, and exhilarating, that you find yourself inveigled into reading, for the thousand-and-first time, a description of a Spanish bull-fight. Nay, you actually read two descriptions of two Spanish bull-fights; for our travellers—or, at least, some of them—full, it may be, of that noble English feeling which prompts a man to become an eyewitness of horrors in order that he may administer to his neighbour warnings which he in his own case disregarded, went to a bull-fight at Madrid, and had to go to another at Seville, before they could consider themselves sufficiently disgusted to heartily condemn a spectacle with the nature of which they must have beforehand been perfectly well acquainted. On two points the author advances theories as to which there will probably be a difference of experience and a difficulty of belief. He maintains that at one bull-fight really valuable horses were introduced for the customary disembowelling, and he hints that few respectable persons besides the Sovereign (when the Sovereign of Spain happens to be a respectable person) are to be found amongst the spectators at bull-fights. The travellers set out for France in the spring of 1871, just in time to be too early for a fight, and to be, as they considered, grievously bullied by overbearing Germans; made their way to Biarritz, and thence to Burgos, Toledo, and so forth, whilst the assassination of Prim and the kingship of Amadeo were quite fresh, and Spain was still in a volcanic condition; and, by way of Gerona, and Perpignan, and Lyons, reached St. Louis, on the Swiss frontier, and escaped from the region of volcanoes. What they saw, heard, felt, and said is recorded in a bright, genial, and, with the exceptions hereinbefore alluded to, agreeable and readable fashion.

To have rescued a literary gem from the obscurity to which, so far as English readers are concerned, it might otherwise have been for ever condemned, is to have deserved innumerable thanks. And such a rescue has been effected through the translation and publication of *Jean Jarrousseau, the Pastor of the Desert*, by Eugene Pelletan; translated from the French by Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. de l'Hoste (Henry S. King and Co.). The story is so exquisite in its English form that it can hardly have suffered much, if at all, from translation. There is almost every beauty conceivable. There is poetical simplicity and picturesqueness; there is the noblest heroism; there is unpretentious religion; there is pure love, and the spectacle of a household brought up in the fear of the Lord; there is a lesson of grand philanthropy; there is a fleeting vision of gallant men and fair women; there is a wholesome denunciation of bigotry; there is a touching picture of the mysterious process by which the sins of the fathers are visited upon the innocent children; there is a glimpse of glorious liberty coming to the birth. It is a few leaves from the biography of a grand old pioneer of religious freedom; and the whole story has an air of quaint antiquity similar to that which invests with a charm more easily felt than described the site of some splendid ruin.

Last Saturday most of the metropolitan volunteer regiments marched out to the parks and other open spaces round London for light infantry and battalion drill. In Regent's Park there were four regiments, numbering in all about 1500 men; in Hyde Park two regiments, numbering about 1000 men; on Clapham-common two regiments (the 2nd and 3rd City of London); and at Blackheath one regiment (the City of London Rifle Brigade). Other regiments were exercised at Putney-heath, Wimbledon-common, and other open spaces.



OSIER-STRIPPING IN WARWICKSHIRE.



WELLESBOURNE, WARWICKSHIRE, WHERE THE FARM LABOURERS' STRIKE BEGAN.

THE WARWICKSHIRE LABOURERS.

The agitation that has been going on some time among the farm labourers of South Warwickshire, who had formed a Trade Union for the purpose of enforcing their demand for higher wages, still engages a share of public notice. Our illustration this week is a view of the scene in the village of Wellesbourne, at the gathering of the rustic assembly under a well-known chestnut-tree, where Lewis and Arch and the other leaders of this movement have repeatedly spoken to hundreds of these poor men, insisting on their right to "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work." The head-quarters of the Union and the offices where its chief business was managed were established in the Primitive Methodist meeting-house of this village, and branch societies were formed in eighteen different parishes of the shire. The Wellesbourne men were usually summoned to their meetings under the tree by sending

round a man with a hand-bell to make proclamation of the time appointed. They were sometimes joined by those of the neighbouring hamlets, Moreton, Locksley, and Walton, with whom they would march to Leamington, taking Barford on their way, and make as grand a demonstration as they could in that town. All these proceedings have been conducted with perfect good order. The subject of another illustration is the employment of females in stripping osiers for basket-making, which is a simple branch of industry carried on to a considerable extent in this district.

A RURAL POSTMAN IN HUNGARY.

The vast agricultural and pastoral plains of Hungary, which cover a space of more than 87,000 square miles, are in some parts thinly peopled, and there are few large towns. The postal

communication is maintained through this country by the Government of his Imperial and Royal Majesty Francis Joseph with tolerable regularity and precision, though a traveller from Western Europe might not greatly admire the look of the rudely-built chaise, the ungroomed and ill-harnessed quadruped, and the peasant driver, to whose best speed the conveyance of the mails is commonly intrusted. But there is a high degree of native alacrity in man and beast of this adventurous land—a soldierly habit of performing the task in hand, and a contempt for all obstacles that may be met with on the road, which are apt to ensure success; while the Hungarian breed of horses, though puny and queer to look at, have great swiftness, when pushed to their full pace, and are extremely hardy, enduring prolonged journeys in bad weather as well as any breed in Europe. The sketch we have engraved shows a rural postman winding his horn at the entrance of a village.



A RURAL POSTMAN IN HUNGARY.

THE LONDON EXHIBITION.

Subjoined is the programme of the official reception at the opening of the London International Exhibition, 1872, this (Saturday) evening:—

1. The Royal Albert Hall and the orchard entrances of the exhibition will be opened at eight p.m.
2. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., will arrive at 8.30 by the Royal entrance of the Albert Hall, where he will be met by her Majesty's Commissioners, who will accompany him to the arena.
3. Foreign Ambassadors, her Majesty's Ministers, and other distinguished personages will assemble in the arena.
4. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, after passing through the hall, will visit the foreign and British picture-galleries, and will then return through the arena of the hall to the Royal entrance.
5. Only those persons whose invitation cards bear the words "pass to arena" will be admitted to that part of the hall until after his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh has proceeded to the picture-galleries.
6. All other invitation cards admit to the gallery and balcony of the hall, and to the picture-galleries of the exhibition: seatholders in the hall proceeding, if they see fit, to their own stalls and boxes.
7. The most convenient entrances for those persons who wish to be present in the hall will therefore be the east and west gallery entrances, and the east and west balcony entrances.
8. The nearest entrance to the foreign picture-gallery is that in Exhibition-road; that in Prince Albert-road is nearest to the British picture-gallery.
9. The band of the Royal Artillery will perform in the Royal Albert Hall, the Grenadier Guards, &c., in the conservatory and picture-galleries. Performances will also be given on the great organ in the Royal Albert Hall.
10. All persons must produce their cards of invitation upon entering, as the presentation of the season ticket without an invitation card will not ensure admission.

THREATENED RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Daily News* of Monday gave unusual prominence to the following:—"It is our duty to convey to our readers and to the Liberal party at large the important announcement that before the present week has reached its close Mr. Gladstone's Administration will possibly have been dissolved; that a Conservative Ministry will be preparing to enter upon what may prove to be a long term of office; and then the country will be awaiting a general election in the late summer or early autumn months. The likelihood of a defeat of the Government on Mr. Fawcett's Dublin University Bill is sufficiently strong to have been taken into grave consideration by her Majesty's confidential advisers in the Cabinet on Saturday. Mr. Gladstone has publicly intimated his willingness to accept those clauses of the measure which abolish religious tests, and has offered to support the bill if Mr. Fawcett will separate from them the constructive provisions which reconstitute the governing body of the University of Dublin. This suggestion the member for Brighton has not felt able to accept. Accordingly, the Marquis of Hartington will move a resolution, embodying it as an instruction on going into Committee on the Bill. The fate of Lord Hartington's resolution will, as we think we may positively assert, determine the fate of the Government. Ministers will take its rejection as a distinct vote of want of confidence, and will tender to her Majesty the resignation of their offices, leaving it to their successors either to administer affairs with the present House of Commons, or to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country."

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN MAY.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")
The MOON in her monthly course through the heavens does not pass near any large star or planet till the evening of the 5th, when she is in close proximity to the planet Venus, and on the following morning she will be near the planet Mercury, the time of nearest approach being 2h. 44m. a.m.; the Moon will be to the left of Mars on the evening of the 7th after 5h. 1m. p.m., and to the right of Jupiter during the evening hours of the 12th, the distance between the two bodies becoming less Uranus and the Moon are near together during the morning hours of the 13th, and the latter will be to the right of the star β Scorpii on the evening of the 22nd till about 10h. 1m. p.m., when the star will pass to the right of the Moon, and the distance between the two bodies will become greater. During the early morning hours of the 26th Saturn will be situated to the left of the Moon, whose phases or times of change are:—
New Moon on the 7th at 19m. after 1h. in the afternoon.
First Quarter " 15th " 6 " 4 " afternoon.
Full Moon " 22nd " 8 " 11 " evening.
Last Quarter " 29th " 12 " 2 " afternoon.
She is most distant from the Earth at midnight of the 12th, and nearest to it on the evening of the 24th.
There is a partial eclipse of the Moon during the evening of May 22. It begins at 10h. 41m. p.m., G.M.T., and ends at 11h. 56m. p.m., G.M.T. At the time of greatest phase (11h. 18m. p.m., G.M.T.) about one ninth part of the Moon's diameter will be obscured.
MERCURY rises on the 1st at about 4h. 17m.

a.m., or little more than 15m. before sunrise, which interval increases to 33m. by the 15th (on which day he rises at 3h. 38m. a.m.), and to 45m. by the end of the month. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the morning of the 6th; stationary among the stars on the morning of the 7th; in conjunction with Venus on the morning of the 8th; in aphelion shortly after midnight of the same day; and at his greatest westerly elongation (25 deg.) on the morning of the 22nd.
VENUS throughout the month rises about half an hour before the Sun. The following are the times of rising of this planet for every fifth day:—On the 5th at 3h. 56m. a.m.; on the 10th at 3h. 47m.; on the 15th at 3h. 40m.; on the 20th at 3h. 32m.; on the 25th at 3h. 27m.; and on the 30th at 3h. 22m. a.m. She is near to the Moon on the evening of the 5th.
From the 1st to the 18th MARS sets a short time after sunset, but on the latter day the two bodies set at about the same time—viz., 7h. 47m. p.m., and from this time during the remainder of the year Mars will not be visible in the evening. He is a morning star from the 14th, on which day the planet and Sun rise together, and during the remainder of the month Mars rises earlier and earlier, each morning increasing the interval between the times of rising of the two bodies. He rises on the last day at about 3h. 38m. a.m. He is in his ascending node on the morning of the 2nd; near to the Moon during the evening hours of the 7th; and in conjunction with the Sun on the afternoon of the 17th.
JUPITER rises in daylight, and sets between midnight and sunrise on the following morning, until the 21st, on which day he will rise twice in the twenty-four hours—viz., at 0h. 1m. a.m., and again at 11h. 57m. p.m., after which date he sets between sunset and midnight till the beginning of August. On the last day he sets at about 11h. 23m. p.m. During the evening hours of the 12th he will be situated to the left of the Moon, the distance between the two bodies becoming less up to the time of setting on the morning of the 13th.
SATURN rises after midnight till the 13th, on which day he rises twice within the twenty-four hours—viz., at 0h. 0m. a.m., or commencement of the day, and again at 11h. 56m. p.m.; from this date he rises before midnight, and is visible during the remainder of the night. On the last day he rises at 10h. 44m. p.m. He is near to the Moon on the morning of the 26th.

LAW AND POLICE.

In the House of Lords the case of "Wotherspoon v. Currie," with respect to the well-known Glenfield Starch, has been decided. Their Lordships unanimously delivered judgment in favour of Messrs. Wotherspoon and Co., prohibiting the respondents from using the word "Glenfield" in any way in connection with their starch.

The solicitors for Lord de Mauley have forwarded to the Lord Chancellor a certificate under the seal of the London Bankruptcy Court stating that Lord de Mauley having been adjudicated bankrupt, the requisite majority of the creditors agreed to accept £2000 and costs in full satisfaction of the debts; that those sums have been paid, and that Lord de Mauley is thereby discharged from the debts and liabilities due at his bankruptcy. Lord de Mauley has also made a declaration before a magistrate relating to liabilities excepted from the operation of such a discharge, and these documents having been laid before the House of Lords, Lord de Mauley, under the Act of last Session, becomes again qualified to sit and vote in the House, if the House is satisfied with the evidence submitted.

Mr. Registrar Pepys had, yesterday week, before him the bankruptcy of Mr. J. C. Angerstein, a young gentleman who had just come of age, with debts exceeding £14,000. His passing was opposed, on the ground that he had not fully disclosed his estate; but, after the bankrupt had been examined at some length, the Registrar overruled the objection, and allowed Mr. Angerstein to pass, on condition that he continued to give all the information in his power to the trustees.

Viscount Parker, whose examination in bankruptcy was fixed for Saturday last, at the Bankruptcy Court, did not surrender. His liabilities exceed £10,000.

It was incidentally mentioned in the Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, that no less than £140,000 had been paid over to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt as unclaimed surplus within the last few years of insolvent debtors' estates.

A curious dispute occupied the attention of the Court of Probate. James Robert Jefferies, an inmate of a lunatic asylum, expired two hours before his wife. The claim to administer the estate was contested by the relatives both of Mr. Jefferies and his wife; but it being decided that the latter had survived, though but for a time, the decision was given in favour of her friends.

The Court of Probate, on Tuesday, pronounced for the will of Miss Cordelia Angelica Read, known as the "eccentric old lady" of Stamford-street, and the owner of the ruinous houses in that street and in other parts of London. By her will, which was executed in 1858, she bequeathed the whole of her personal estate, amounting to about £100,000, to the Brompton Hospital.

An international will case has been decided in the Court of Probate. Mr. Cottrell, an Englishman, with a domicile in Italy, made an English will in favour of his brother, and subsequently an Italian will in favour of his wife. The brother obtained probate, but the wife's application has been granted for revoking it.

The Court of Queen's Bench has decided in favour of the claimant to the Tichborne title and estates on the point of admission to bail—the amount to be that originally fixed by Lord Chief Justice Bovill. The trial will not take place until November or December, and it is thought probable that the prisoner will be indicted for one only of the offences charged against him—perjury. In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday week, the late lengthy Tichborne trial was mentioned, and it was stated that the taxed costs of the defendants would not be less than £40,000, for which the claimant was liable. Another action, it appears, is pending, in which the claimant requires the trustees of the Doughty property to give up possession. An order was made that the case shall be tried by a special jury.

Mr. Sims Reeve, of the Norfolk Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Great Yarmouth, in the room of Mr. N. Palmer, deceased; and Mr. Cole, Q.C., of the Western Circuit, to the Recorderhip of Plymouth and Devonport, vacant by the death of Mr. Sanders.

Madame Rachel has obtained her release from prison on a ticket of leave.

In February last Mr. J. P. Ayres, a wine merchant of Windsor, was sentenced to two months' hard labour for cutting and damaging the fittings of a first-class railway carriage. He appealed against the decision of the magistrate, and, last Saturday, the case was reheard before the Surrey Bench. The appeal was dismissed with costs, and Mr. Ayres was thereupon retaken into custody, and conveyed to Wandsworth House of Correction to undergo his sentence.

At the Mansion House, on Monday, Mr. Henry Barnes, living at New-cross, was fined 40s. and 3s. costs, for riding in a second-class carriage from New-cross to Cannon-street with a third-class ticket.

The quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held on Monday—Mr. Hugh Mason, President of the Chamber, in the chair. Mr. Mundella's nine-hours bill was among the subjects discussed. Mr. Mason objected to the measure, as at once wrong in principle and singularly ill-timed. In his opinion the question of the hours of labour "ought to be left to the operation of those natural laws which had already done so much to benefit men, women, and children working in factories." If the bill passed, it would seriously interfere with the cotton industry, which at the present moment was in no condition to stand experiments of this kind. The outlook for Lancashire was not a cheering one. In many districts factories had been partially stopped, while profits had entirely disappeared. He looked forward to very considerable distress and to bankruptcies and compositions. Mr. R. Haworth and Mr. E. Walmsley, of Stockport, spoke to the same effect.—At the instance of Sir Edward Watkin, it has been decided to call a special meeting of the Chamber to consider the question of railway amalgamation and the policy of placing our whole railway system under the management and control of the State.

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